

# Herald Tribune

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28,987

Austria	12 S	Lausanne	20 L	20
Belgium	10 S	London	20 L	20
Denmark	10 S	Norway	10 S	10
France	10 S	Paris	10 S	10
Germany	10 S	Frankfurt	10 S	10
Greece	10 S	Athens	10 S	10
India	10 S	New Delhi	10 S	10
Italy	10 S	Rome	10 S	10
Japan	10 S	Tokyo	10 S	10
South Korea	10 S	Seoul	10 S	10
Soviet Union	10 S	Moscow	10 S	10
Switzerland	10 S	Zurich	10 S	10
Taiwan	10 S	Taipei	10 S	10
U.S.	10 S	New York	10 S	10
U.S. Military (est.)	10 S	Washington	10 S	10
Yugoslavia	10 S	Belgrade	10 S	10

## Peking Appoints Security Chief as Acting Premier

By Frank Ching

HONG KONG, Feb. 8 (NYT)—China disclosed yesterday that Kuo-feng, a relatively unknown deputy premier and minister of public security, had been appointed acting Premier, succeeding Hua Guofeng, who died Jan. 8.

The appointment was regarded by some political observers in Hong Kong as Chairman Mao Tse-tung's own choice.

Political analysts here were surprised by the move, as were Chinese Communist sources, who for the last month have expressed belief that Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior deputy premier, would replace Mr. Chou.

In Washington, experts on China both in and out of government expressed surprise at the selection.

Mr. Teng had been China's de facto Premier for the last year while Mr. Chou was confined to a hospital, and he delivered the eulogy for Mr. Chou at an official memorial service on Jan. 15.

Mr. Hua's appointment was disclosed in a dispatch by the official Chinese press agency. It said that "Hua Kuo-feng, acting premier of the State Council," had met with a visiting Venezuelan official, The State Council is the Chinese Cabinet.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry confirmed the appointment in Peking when asked by a Reuters correspondent.

Situation Unclear

Mr. Hua's appointment as acting Premier does not necessarily mean that he will ultimately be named Premier, an appointment that requires the approval of the party's Politburo and ratification by the standing committee of the National People's Congress. The committee is China's collective presidency.

Political analysts said the situation was still unclear. During the last six months they were aware of Mr. Hua's growing influence but were unable to place his precise role in the hierarchy. Little is known of his personal background. Mr. Hua, who is in his 50s, was a relatively obscure provincial official until after the Cultural Revolution.

At the time of his appointment as minister of public security, he was considered a compromise candidate between moderates and radical elements. Some analysts stressed then, as they did yesterday, that he comes from Chairman Mao's home district in Hunan Province and could be regarded as Mr. Mao's own choice.

The fact that Mr. Hua has been named only acting Premier indicates that the Politburo and the standing committee of the People's Congress have not met to consider a permanent replacement.

The South China Morning Post, an English-language paper published in Hong Kong, quoting an unidentified source, said Mr. Hua's appointment was made through a "personal directive of Chairman Mao Tse-tung." The paper said he would hold the post until a candidate was chosen by the People's Congress.

The month since the death of Mr. Chou has been marked by a decided lull in China, with few of the top officials making appearances in public.

In the last week, however, the quiet was broken by a rash of articles in the Peking press. The long debate on education was widened to include science and technology and heightened in intensity.

Friday, the official People's



Applauding at a Peking celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of Communist China is newly named acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng (center). The other two dignitaries shown were not identified by the New China News Agency caption.

## French Boy Released in Somalia

Foreign Minister

OGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 8 (AP)—A 7-year-old French boy who had been kidnapped by guerrillas was freed here in a ceremony that eased some of the tension between France and Somalia.

Frank Rukovinski, whose detention prompted France to send "white" and "black" troops into the area, was handed over to the French ambassador, Jean-François Gaudin, in the presence of the French Foreign Minister, Jean-François Gaudin.

Mr. Rukovinski's claim that many other children had been kidnapped by guerrillas on Tuesday was not so. "One child was injured and two others were seriously injured," he said.

The French Defense Ministry announced that a girl who had been kidnapped in the incident in Paris yesterday. The child, Marie-Catherine, 5, was flown to France for treatment.

Frank, son of an airman at the French air base in Djibouti, capital of French's last colony in Africa, was said to be in good health.

The husband of schoolchildren kidnapped by guerrillas of the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast, a movement for the independence of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, French forces killed this kidnap in the rescue operation, which an 8-year-old French boy also died. Young Frank was reportedly killed over the border into Somalia by other guerrillas.

Handing the boy over to French Ambassador Jean Gaudin, the French foreign minister criticized the French for what he deemed as a massacre that took place in the bus on the road between Djibouti and Somalia.

The drama was accompanied a fierce exchange of fire between French troops and Somali forces just across the nearby desert.

Mr. Rukovinski said France was "not a naked and unprovoked aggression." He charged that the guerrillas were "hanging" the boy over the border.

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## Ford Aides to Consult Congress U.S. Move Expected on Egypt Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The Ford administration, seeking to strengthen Washington's ties with Cairo, was reported close to a major decision to consult with congressional leaders on ending a long-standing ban on the sale of military equipment to Egypt.

High administration officials have said in interviews that a final determination had not yet been made on the controversial question.

But they said yesterday that various recommendations on how to proceed toward lifting the embargo were at the White House—the result of weeks of interagency discussions in which the State Department took the lead.

Because of the extreme political sensitivity of the issue in this election year, the administration has been moving cautiously.

Officials said they were aware that any decision to sell military equipment to Egypt would cause concern in Israel and among Israeli supporters in Congress and elsewhere. Thus, the officials said, the administration was determined to take no action without first consulting congressional leaders and committees.

The administration has no legal requirement to consult ahead of time with Congress. However, under current law, any sale of more than \$25 million in military equipment to another government can be vetoed by concurrent resolution of Congress within 30 days of notification. If no action is taken in that time, the sale would go through.

President Anwar Sadat, who has broken Egypt's once close ties with the Soviet Union, has urged the United States for the last two years to lift the embargo and allow him to purchase a wide range of military equipment to help Egypt compensate for the loss of Soviet arms.

President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have privately and publicly shown their sympathy toward Mr. Sadat's problems. Mr. Ford, in fact, said in an interview last September that he believed the United States had "an implied commitment" to sell Egypt certain equipment.

No Decisions Made

When Mr. Sadat was here in October, he discussed military sales but no decisions were made. Officials have been working intensely since then and categories of military equipment sought by Egypt have been under study.

The requests from Mr. Sadat are wide-ranging. They include C-130 military transport planes, Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, anti-tank weapons, radar and communications equipment, naval patrol boats and F-4E jet fighter planes.

At the moment, Mr. Sadat has

## Syria Guarantees Pledges By Palestinians to Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Syria yesterday gave Lebanon explicit guarantees that the leaders of the Palestinian guerrilla movement would live up to past agreements respecting Lebanese territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The guarantees were part of a joint declaration by President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria and President Suleiman Frangieh of Lebanon after a meeting in Damascus.

Mr. Frangieh, a Maronite Christian, traveled to the Syrian capital yesterday morning and returned in the early evening.

A communiqué made it clear that Syria had succeeded in moving Lebanon—a country with a large Christian minority—to closer cooperation with its own activist Arab policies.

The two Presidents agreed to strengthen relations between their countries and especially to take a common stand against Israel and "international Zionism," the communiqué said.

"Arab Presidents"

It referred to the two statesmen as "the two Arab Presidents." Observers here said they could not recall this term being used on any previous occasion when a Lebanese president met another leader in the Arab world.

The communiqué also said that

## Dutch Premier Says Bernhard Identified In Lockheed Payoffs

From Wire Dispatches

THE HAGUE, Feb. 8.—The Dutch government has concluded that Prince Bernhard is the "high government official" that a top Lockheed Aircraft Corp. executive said received \$11 million from the company, Premier Joop den Uyl said in a television broadcast tonight.

The Premier said the Cabinet would meet tomorrow to set up a commission of inquiry.

Mr. den Uyl earlier had ordered an urgent inquiry by the Dutch Embassy in Washington after testimony to a Senate subcommittee by A. C. Kotchian, Lockheed's chief operating officer, and press allegations that payments were made to Prince Bernhard, the husband of Queen Juliana and inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces, so that the Netherlands would buy Lockheed jet fighters.

A communiqué said the government "on the basis of statements made before the subcommittee of information sought on this matter and also on the basis of talks with Prince Bernhard, drew the conclusion that Prince Bernhard was meant in the reference to a high Dutch official."

"Prince Bernhard on his part has declared that he never received or accepted any money from Lockheed and that he also would appreciate an investigation into the matter in which his name has been mentioned."

The communiqué said the government has decided to start this investigation and "preparations are being made to guarantee its thoroughness and independence."

Discussing the communiqué on television, Mr. den Uyl said:

"I want immediately to add this does not mean Prince Bernhard was guilty of any reprehensible act. That is exactly what has to be ascertained. It is the duty of the government to investigate this thoroughly and



Prince Bernhard

Prince Bernhard also has a right to this.

"I want to add something else—nobody should be considered guilty before his guilt has been proven. This goes for any citizen and this goes also for Prince Bernhard."

Asked exactly what was being investigated and by whom, Mr. den Uyl said: "The Cabinet will look further into that Monday morning. We hope to appoint an independent committee for that purpose."

He said he wanted to inform parliament on the procedure Tuesday at the latest.

"It goes without saying that all efforts will be made so that the investigation, which perhaps will not be a simple one, nevertheless will lead to a conclusion soon. I think this is in everybody's interest," he said.

The Premier refused to answer any further questions.

Official sources said there would be no bar to calling on the Prince to testify before such a commission.

Prince Bernhard is a popular figure in the Netherlands, and his wide international contacts have made him an unofficial ambassador abroad. He was commander in chief of the armed forces during World War II and has known every occupant of the White House since President

## In W. Germany, Strauss Is on Spot

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP)—Documents and secret testimony on alleged payments by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to former West German Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss and his party, the Christian Social Union, will provide the next installment in the story of the company's attempts to win politically influential friends in foreign capitals.

The new material is expected to be made public by the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations when Congress reconvenes Feb. 17.

There have been uncorroborated allegations, circulating mainly in the West German press and television, of Lockheed payoffs to the rightist CSU party and its leader, Mr. Strauss, has denied them through spokesmen.

Details of Payoffs

The charges originate with former Lockheed sales executive Ernest Hauser, who kept a diary in the early 1960s which included written details of payoffs to European political figures and military officers in connection with the multimillion-dollar sale of F-104 Starfighters to a consortium of four NATO allies, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium.

Congressional investigators have received additional testimony from Lockheed and other sources since



Franz-Josef Strauss

suggested that his secretary's husband supervise the payments.

"JBS (Strauss) wants Erna-Hauser (his secretary) husband to oversee financial transfers to CSU," the entry said. "This presents problems. Schaeffer is a German government employee." The allusion was to a conflict-of-interest provision in Bonn government law.

Government investigators have received evidence that secret payments to officials in connection with the Starfighter sales to West Germany ran into the millions of dollars.

The significance of the F-104 contract to Germany is that it enabled the country to build its aircraft industry, crippled by World War II and postwar military restrictions, through licensed manufacture of the aircraft in Germany by arrangement with Lockheed. The contract covered construction of about 1,200 aircraft.

It was not immediately clear whether the subcommittee will conduct hearings on the Lockheed arrangements with Mr. Strauss and his party.

A document understood to be in the possession of the Senate investigators is a letter from Mr. Strauss to Lockheed officials urging them to hire Mr. Hauser. Mr. Strauss is the godfather of one of Mr. Hauser's children, Franz-Josef Hauser.

## In Japan, Speculation Lists Tanaka

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Japan's governing party and business establishment have been rocked by revelations in Washington that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has paid \$12.8 million to officials and executives to sell airplanes here.

The latest disclosures pointed immediate suspicion at former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, who was forced to resign in December, 1974, because of allegations of financial irregularities.

Earlier, former Premier Nobusuke Kishi, who left office in 1960, was implicated through his close association with Yoshio Kodama, a rightist lobbyist.

Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Kishi are both still members of parliament and influential in the governing Liberal-Democratic party. Their associates have expressed concern that the suspicion of having taken bribes will spread from these two leaders to the associates themselves.

Election Casualty

A casualty of the scandal has been a general election that was considered for the spring. Liberal-Democratic party leaders said yesterday that it now would be "difficult" to hold the election then and indicated that it would be put off as long as possible. It must be held under the Constitution, by December.

The Lockheed controversy was



Kakuei Tanaka

from the opposition parties is also scheduled to visit Lockheed's home office and to call on the U.S. Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, to glean as much information as possible.

The Liberal-Democratic leaders also decided to agree to an opposition demand that those allegedly involved in the scandal be summoned to testify before a parliamentary committee, probably in the next few days.

Opposition Threat

Meanwhile the Japan Socialist party, the main opposition group, threatened to bring debate in parliament to an indefinite halt unless a full-scale investigation was held. This is an especially effective time of year for such a threat since the annual budget and major measures to combat the prolonged recession are on the agenda.

An additional source of embarrassment for the United States was the fact that James Hodgson, the U.S. ambassador here, had a long career as a Lockheed executive before being named under secretary of labor and then secretary of labor. Mr. Hodgson has denied any involvement in the affair, and sources familiar with his career noted that as corporate vice-president for industrial relations he had not been directly involved in any of the company's international operations.



Thousands of demonstrators for regional autonomy march in Barcelona yesterday.

## Barcelona Protesters, Police Clash Again on Regional Issue

By Henry Giniger

BARCELONA, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Thousands of Catalans battled with the police here today for the second successive Sunday in support of their demands for regional government.

Scores of persons were hurt, some seriously, as large numbers of policemen rushed from one point of the city to another to disperse groups of demonstrators with clubs, smoke bombs and rubber bullets.

The demonstration was called by the Assembly of Catalonia, an organization formed in 1971 as a representative body of opposition forces in this highly industrialized region of 7 million persons. Organizers of the demonstration said tonight, "We are a people who seek dialogue and who want to determine our own future. Today we were treated like an occupied people."

Authorization for the demonstration had been refused. The

government has declared its intention to bring democracy to Spain by gradual reform and last Friday took steps to widen the possibility of assembly by approving a bill to be introduced into parliament. But officials have made it clear they do not wish to be subjected to street pressure, particularly when it is applied by groups that reject the government's premise of gradual reform of existing institutions and want a complete break with the past.

The Cry

The cry today was for "amnesty," liberty, statute of autonomy." The Assembly of Catalonia declared it wished to re-establish the old Catalan government, at least provisionally, until the people could decide, through a vote for a Constituent Assembly, on a definitive statute. The same demand is being made nationwide.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



## 7,300 Bodies Buried

## New Tremors Hit Guatemala; Quake Toll Is Set at 12,804

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Another series of earthquakes shook parts of Guatemala today, swaying buildings in central Guatemala City and causing scattered damage.

The tremors were the third chain of shocks since Wednesday's earthquake, which rocked thousands of square miles of

Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Mexico.

A Defense Ministry emergency committee reported that 7,373 bodies of persons killed in Wednesday's earthquake had been buried so far. The same committee announced that it believed the death toll so far was 12,804.

In Guatemala City, the latest tremor heavily damaged the neuropsychiatric hospital. Authorities reported no injuries but said a number of patients left the premises in the confusion. Patients were evacuated from three other heavily damaged hospitals and sent to buildings at the trade fairsgrounds.

## Bodies Burned

Red Cross workers and Guatemalan Army soldiers burned 50 decomposed bodies of prisoners recovered from a jail in the town of Chimaltenango yesterday. The bodies of the prisoners were laid in shallow graves and mattresses were soaked with kerosene, ignited and thrown atop the bodies.

A portable U.S. hospital set up in western Guatemala appealed for more plaster for casts and bandages and an orthopedic surgeon.

Pressure slackened on hospitals in the capital, jammed the first few days after Wednesday's quake. Patients were evacuated from three more quake-damaged hospitals and taken to buildings normally used for trade fairs.

## Bridge Collapses

Tank trucks hauling fuel oil between the nation's principal Atlantic coast port of Puerto Barrios and Guatemala City made 80-mile detours because a 300-foot-long bridge over the Agua Caliente River had collapsed.

Before the new series of tremors, traffic in Guatemala City had been heavy and a semblance of normalcy seemed to be returning to the city. But the streets this morning were deserted.

## Move on Arms For Cairo Seen

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (AP).—Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas said in an interview published today that Syria will strike at Israel if Israeli forces attack Lebanon to sabotage the civil war settlement.

He also said an estimated 2,000 troops of the P.L.A. will pull out within a "month or two at the most."

"Gone is the time when Israel used to threaten and attack," Gen. Tlas told the Beirut newspaper Al Hayat. "If Israel attacks to abort the settlement, we shall strike out at her."

Israeli leaders have expressed concern that Syrian sponsorship of the cease-fire could lead to the Syrian domination of Lebanon and turn this country into a belligerent state in the Mideast conflict.

Gen. Tlas said 67 Syrian Army officers supervising the cease-fire in Lebanon will pull out with the P.L.A. units.

## Arafat Sees CIA Role

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat said today the CIA was behind a "conspiracy" that brought on the Lebanese civil war.

Interviewed in Beirut, Mr. Arafat said on an NBC television show, "Meet the Press," that he had proof of CIA involvement in the Lebanese civil war but could not make it public now.

"There is a conspiracy against the Lebanese people, against the Palestinian people, against the Arab world, by the imperialistic powers, especially the CIA," he said.

Asked by his interviewers whether he had "hard proof" of this, Mr. Arafat said, "I have many proofs but I think the time is not suitable to unmask what is going on in Lebanon. The moment is suitable, I will tell everything."

## 15,000 Conservatives at Rally In Lisbon Assail Leftist Rule

LISBON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Thousands of conservatives packed Lisbon's main building to chant for and to revitalize today after using stones to beat back an attempt by leftists to disrupt their rally.

The rally—the first staged in Lisbon since the conservatives

were driven off the streets by leftist violence a year ago—drew more than 15,000 persons to hear the leaders of the Social Democratic center party complain that Portugal's Socialist-dominated government has led the nation to economic and social disaster.

"The parties participating in the government have led the nation on the classical path to the socialism of ruin," party leader Diego Freitas do Amaral said. "The only way to clearly mark the way between authoritarian dictatorship and the disastrous incompetence of the left is to vote for a new coalition and promising solution offered by a government of our party."

Mr. Freitas do Amaral addressed his supporters after a band of about 50 leftists trying to break up the rally were driven away. Police intervened to maintain order.

## 2,000 Chant Outside

Later, a group of about 2,000 leftists marched around the outside of the building chanting "Death to fascism" but moved off without incident when police armed with automatic weapons appeared in armored cars.

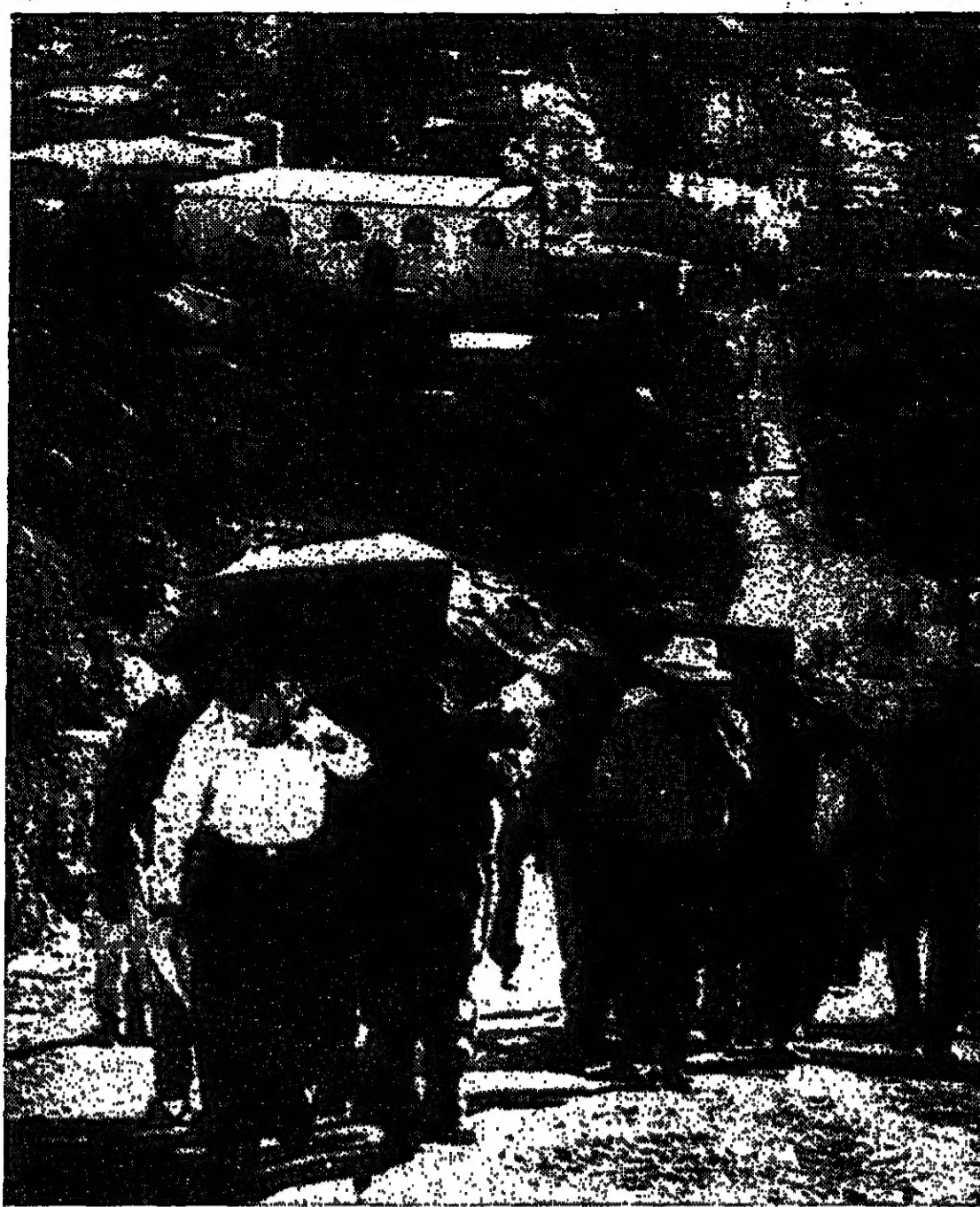
It was the first time that the Social Democratic Center party had tried to stage a public event in the capital since leftists forced the party to halt all rallies in a wave of violence against Portugal's conservatives that preceded constituent assembly elections last April.

Meanwhile, the national committee of the Socialist and left-of-center Popular Democratic parties held separate meetings this weekend to decide on their strategy for legislative elections scheduled to be held by April 25.

## Spinola Goes to Geneva

PARIS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Antonio de Spínola, former Portuguese general and president, left Paris for Geneva yesterday after his French visa expired, a government spokesman said.

It was not announced whether Gen. Spínola had applied for an extension of his visa or whether he was planning to return to France.



GUATEMALAN FUNERAL—Coffins containing earthquake victims are carried up a hill to the town cemetery in San Pedro Sacatepequez, 15 miles west of Guatemala City.

## But Publicly Noncommittal on China Journey

## Ford Reportedly Is Irritated by Nixon Trip

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—President Ford, publicly noncommittal about former President Nixon's impending trip to China, is privately irritated, White House officials say.

Ron Nessen, the President's press secretary, said at his regular news briefing Friday morning that "there is no significance attached to the trip by the White House."

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Nixon's trip would be "a private

visit by a private citizen" and added that "it is not expected to have an impact on the United States-Chinese relations and is not expected to have any domestic consequences."

However, comments by White House staff officials indicated that the President was annoyed by the news of Mr. Nixon's planned journey to China for several reasons, one of which is that it occurs at a delicate political period.

In Manchester, N.H., President Ford said yesterday that

"about 10,000 Americans have visited China in the last several years and President Nixon is going there at the invitation of government officials."

"I certainly am delighted that his health is such that he can go, and I asked him to extend my regards to Chairman Mao and others."

## Anniversary Date

Mr. Nixon and his wife will arrive in Peking on Feb. 21, which is the fourth anniversary of their historic first visit to China, a visit that reopened direct relations between the two countries after a long period of diplomatic estrangement.

But the date also falls three days before the primary election in New Hampshire, an election important to Mr. Ford's efforts to win the Republican presidential nomination over challenger Ronald Reagan. A White House aide conceded that the trip would have some impact on the primary by reminding voters that Mr. Ford pardoned Mr. Nixon for any Watergate offense he may have committed.

Several experts on China disputed the contention that the visit has no diplomatic significance. In fact, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger commented on Capitol Hill Friday that Mr. Nixon had the distinction of being the president who reopened U.S. relations with China and added that "this visit as a private citizen will symbolize that relationship."

Other experts viewed the invitation as a reproach to Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger. The experts said that, among other things, the invitation was a reminder that the United States had not yet made good the pledge made in the Shanghai communiqué, issued at the conclusion of Mr. Nixon's 1972 visit, to move toward normal relations with Peking.

With two strong demonstrations having been held and others in prospect, the challenge to the government from this traditional center of dissidence is the strongest in the almost three-month existence of the monarchy and underlined the fact that the regional problem, which also affects the Basque country and Galicia, is one of the most serious the government is facing.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro recently talked of "institutions" for the regions but it was evident from the street scenes today that his government lacked credibility for this and other reforms.

Anti-Terrorist Law Reform

MADRID, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Spanish government has decided that its citizens will no longer be automatically sentenced to death for killing soldiers or policemen.

In major reforms announced Friday night, Justice Minister Antonio Garrigues said the government would repeal the mandatory capital punishment provision of Spain's tough anti-terrorist law.

It was under the terms of this law that four urban guerrillas were executed last September and hundreds of opponents of the Franco regime detained.

Spain also will end emergency trials for guerrillas by military courts. But the wide-ranging police power to search homes of suspected terrorists was unaffected by the reform.

Police still will be empowered to hold suspects for up to 10 days before bringing them before a magistrate.

Mr. Garrigues also announced that the government had drafted a bill to ease bans on political meetings that have been in force since the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco came to power after the 1936-39 civil war.

Armored Car Robbed

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Two gunmen held up an armored car in the port district here and escaped with 2 million guilders (\$800,000), police said.

## News Analysis

## French Communists' Milestone

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Delegates to the French Communist party's 22nd congress approved the Central Committee report this weekend, winding up four days of debates at a congress that most French Communists regard as a milestone.

Party leader Georges Marchais had set out to make this congress a symbol of the French party's "new look" and the gathering was the best publicized congress of recent years.

The new look ranged from abandonment of the doctrine of dictatorship of the proletariat to a call for Communists to re-

place the raised-fist symbol of worker unity with that of the outstretched arm, reaching to shake hands.

This was also the congress at which the French party set out to mark its policy differences with Moscow by condemning the Soviet Union's internal repression as a blemish on socialism.

## Russian Criticism

The French criticism irritated the Soviet delegate to the congress, Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Soviet Politburo, to the point that Friday night, during a speech in Nanterre, he criticized "all this noise over the 'defense of the rights of man in socialist countries.'" He branded

it "anti-Sovietism" designed to "discredit the reality and ideals of socialism."

Defending the Soviet as before, an appreciative Mr. Kirilenko said: "Soviet leaders define and guarantee civil rights, such as the right of speech, meeting, and religion, the inviolability of person and home."

If the French party is to risk charges of anti-Sovietism, it is because the party has launched an all-out battle for a historic compromise with the ruling Communists. The French party's goal is a "union of the people" and it says it is set out to hand not just to the left, but beyond to the right.

That some Gaullists are today by Alexandre Sanguet, the former leader of the Gaullist party. He said: "There are only two people capable of leading France out of the Communist and the left."

## Local Voting Eyed

The French Communist has its eye on the local elections in a year and the vote in two years. Monday, the Italian party achieved breakthrough—going over 50 percent of the vote in regional last June, the French party is ready preparing.

Friday's pro-Moscow meet, Nanterre, coupled with groaning at the tribunes, the congress and a few comments in the pages of L'Humanité shown that the new line is difficult for some militant swallows. But they have a tonishing ability to fall into as was shown by the near-miss vote approving the chair report and the main resolution of Mr. Marchais' general secretary today.

Jean Kanapa, the party's eighth minister, had a few comments about these votes. Pointing out that the party would certainly win the vote as proof of the torpor of the Politburo, he said Communists never created divisions just to their toes. "If there are who don't like our proof," he said, "that is their business."

This congress must go down as the party's most successful. The atmosphere was a religious revival meeting most of the week. And Mr. Marchais resembled an evangelist as he stood at the podium, called on the people to come forward and themselves for socialism better life. Mr. Marchais extended his hand to Christians, and the party led into a spirited debate rally.

Modest Claims

"We are the party," Mr. Kanapa said yesterday, "of modesty, goodness, generosity and love of life."

Mr. Marchais announced the French party had 500,000 card-carrying members, every 100 French citizens said that it soon will have card-carrying as capitalists under the effects of the union and the people of Europe flock to socialism.

If the Soviet reaction to the new French display been one of discomfort, it caused the Russians and that the French Communist running for office. The party is trying to know appeal. No longer is the of 501 per cent of the vote as magic. Italian, Spanish, French Communists now that the majority must be ex. It is the Russians, who are going to pay the

## Eastern Bloc Quietly Turns To Importing Foreign Labor

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Feb. 8.—The Communist countries of Eastern Europe have quietly turned to the importation of foreign workers just as the industrial democracies of Western Europe did a few years ago.

In the East, the number of guestworkers (guest workers) is much smaller than in the West, the reasons for hiring them are sometimes different and the results can be disruptive.

In October, for instance, some of the 5,000 Algerians imported to fill labor gaps in East Germany broke the local laws and Communist discipline by staging a strike according to Western diplomatic sources.

The Algerians, working at the Schwabe Pump & Braunkohl works at Hoyerswerda, claimed that their pay was less than what they had been promised when they were recruited. They also complained of bad housing conditions.

Angered Over Action

East Berlin officials, fearful of damaging their political relations with developing countries, gave in to some of the Algerians' demands, the sources said. This action angered native German workers, who claimed the Algerians were being overpaid since they were not qualified native workers.

The government warned the German workers against going on strike but did not restore pay differentials between the Germans and the Algerians. After peace was restored, the East Germans sent some of the Algerian strike leaders home.

The Algerians were the first workers imported from outside the Eastern Communist trading bloc (Comecon) by a member country. A similar contract has since been signed by Czechoslovakia to bring in workers from Yugoslavia, which has a co-operative agreement with Comecon.

The use of imported labor violates traditional Marxist economic doctrine but has been adopted because many Eastern countries are suffering labor shortages and reduced growth rates.

Low Birth Rate

East Germany turned to importing workers because of a desperate shortage of domestic labor. The country has one of the world's lowest birth rates.

Poland, which has had a surplus of labor, has sent at least 20,000 workers to Czechoslovakia and one Prague estimate indicated that the total imported force might reach 50,000.

Bulgaria has sent at least 35,000 workers to the Soviet Union, including about 15,000 involved in cutting wood and making paper in the far north, near Archangel. At least 50,000 East Europeans are estimated to be working in the Soviet Union.

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## Church in East Germany Urges Pastors Not to Leave Country

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (NYT).—A conflict has erupted in East Germany's Protestant Church because a growing number of pastors have sought permission to move to the West.

Bishop Albrecht Schönherr of the Evangelical Church of East Berlin, in an official letter published last weekend, told clergymen under his jurisdiction that he knew "that many of you feel you can no longer live here," but he appealed to them "to remain in the German Democratic Republic despite the bitter

personal experiences you may have had."

According to the Rev. Klaus Zimmermann of the West Berlin church, about 10 per cent of the clergymen in Bishop Schönherr's jurisdiction want to leave the country. Close to 50 pastors have already moved from East Germany to the West.

## Few Difficulties

The bishop, whose jurisdictional area consists of East Berlin and the surrounding province of Brandenburg, said he had 70 vacancies that he was unable to fill. According to statistics available in West Berlin, the Protestant clergy in East Germany numbers close to 4,000, with 800 pastors in the diocese of East Berlin and Brandenburg.

The East German authorities, who have been seeking to promote atheism and reduce church influence, have so far put little difficulty in the way of pastors and their families seeking to leave.

According to Mr. Zimmermann, many of the clergymen who want to leave are middle-aged men whose children are encountering difficulties in school. The sons and daughters of clergymen are frequently excluded from institutions of higher learning because of their religious backgrounds.

Others meet with hostility from East German authorities or are forced to lead isolated lives in their communities. Mr. Zimmermann said. He also noted that an increasing number of students in seminars were considering leaving the country. "Sometimes people just turn to theology because they hope this is a way to leave East Germany," he said.

In predominantly Protestant East Germany, church affiliation has dropped significantly since World War II as a result of Communist pressure as well as through attrition and indifference. Of the 17 million East Germans, 8.5 million now are listed as Protestants and 1.3 million as Roman Catholics. There is a minuscule Jewish community. The rest of the population is listed as non-religious.

## Dutch Premier Feels Prince Is Focus of Lockheed Case

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt—several on terms of personal friendship.

Was Fokker Aide

The Prince was a member of the supervisory board of Fokker, the Dutch aircraft company, when it assembled Starfighter combat aircraft under license from Lockheed in the early 1960s.

More than 1,000 of the jets were sold to the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium and Norway in the 1950s and 1960s.

Besides his current post of inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces, with duties that include advising the Defense Ministry on service matters, from 1963 and through the 1960s, he was inspector-general of the air force.

The air force is now phasing out its Lockheed Starfighter. It acquired 95 of the aircraft under a 1960 contract and also purchased 13 P-28s, anti-submarine planes, in 1961.

The Lockheed inquiry is part of a congressional probe into the tactics employed by various big U.S. companies to push foreign sales.

In the course of investigations, Lockheed has said that over a number of years it paid more than \$300 million in commissions abroad, of which \$25 million were in bribes to officials or politicians in Japan, the Netherlands and Italy.

Prince Bernhard, who married Queen Juliana in 1937, prides himself on being a working prince. He nearly caused a political crisis in 1971 when he told an American newspaper that parliament should be sent home for two years and the government should ask the people whether it should resign.

The German-born Prince renounced his native affiliations when he married and led the wartime free Dutch forces against the Nazis. In the 1950s the government showed its confidence in him as a businessman when it asked him to go as a goodwill ambassador to North and South America.

The Prince is also president of the World Wildlife Fund.

## Rabin Assumes Responsibility on U.S. Arms List

JERUSALEM, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin headed off a possible government crisis today by assuming responsibility for a controversial shopping list of arms requested from the United States.

Mr. Rabin, who returned here on Friday from a 10-day visit to the United States, had been identified by the Israeli press as the "senior Israeli official" who during the trip officialized the list as exaggerated.

The Prime Minister had said the arms request contained too many gadgets instead of basic defense needs and that corrected list was later given to the U.S. government.

These remarks started a political row here with most Israeli newspapers taking the Prime Minister to task for making the comment in the United States. The criticism was also seen as a direct slap at Defense Minister Shimon Peres, whose office prepared the list.

Today's statement said the Prime Minister would give a full account of the matter at tomorrow's meeting of the Knesset (parliament), at which the opposition is expected to call for a vote of "no confidence" in the government as a result of the affair.

USAF Crash Kills 7

MADRID, Feb. 8 (AP).—A C-130 tanker of the U.S. Air Force crashed Friday 10 miles from its destination, Torrejón Air Base near Madrid, killing its seven crewmen, the U.S. Air Force said yesterday.

## Bargaining Pl Set as 3d Work Ends Confere

MANILA, Feb. 8 (AP).—Third World's ministers ferried here last with general agreement to a "new" set of trade countries for a new international economic order but left the political question access of landlocked to coastal facilities and raw

"It will probably remain of dispute among some spokesmen for Asian it said.

The political issue extends scheduled five-day conference. Sharp disagreement the matter delayed the ceremony by more than hours and prompted out officials to eject newsmen what had been a public session.

The conference's Philippine Foreign Minister Jos Romulo, a former UN Assembly president, said a third ministerial meeting on a note of harmony operation. He said that, there were some expected ences of views. The G-77 has never been more "broadly" than now.

General Corbin, secretary of the UN Conference on Development (UN and Mr. Romulo agreed Third World is now better to negotiate with the nations in Madrid in a conference here, formal common position for nations of the Group of present in the capital of

July 20 1976



## Black Jack, the Riderless Horse In Funeral of Kennedy, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Black Jack, the horse that walked riderless behind the coffin bearing President John F. Kennedy, was put to sleep Friday.

He was 29, old for a horse, and he suffered the ravages of old age—specifically, kidney failure. He was the last of the quarter-master-issued horses and the last to carry the Army's U.S. brand.

Black Jack was, in short, the last of a grand line of cavalry horses, a tradition as old as the American republic itself.

He observed his 29th birthday on Jan. 28, at the Fort Myer stables near the Pentagon where he lived. By human standards he was more than 100. In 1973, he went into semi-retirement, the object of visits by thousands of schoolchildren and tourists.

Always they invoked the name of Kennedy, the slain president. His funeral cortege—and therefore the riderless Black Jack—bearing a saddle in the stirrups of which boots were placed, heeled to front—was seen on television by millions.

He had performed the same honor for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

To the Army he was known as 2V56—the mark with which Black Jack was branded when the Army brought him to the 3d Infantry 22 years ago. Like Black Jack, that famous unit has a nickname, the Old Guard. The horse was named after Gen. John (Black Jack) Pershing.

He was transferred in 1953 to Fort Myer, on the edge of Arlington Cemetery, for duty as a companion horse.

The Army will cremate Black Jack and bury him at Sumner Field, the Fort Myer ceremonial parade ground.

## Ford's New Hampshire Visit Opens a Low-Key Campaign

By James M. Naughton

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 8 (NYT).—President Ford brought his low-profile campaign for a full-term presidency to New Hampshire yesterday, lecturing audiences on his budget, federal revenue sharing and the evils of big government.

The President's appearance before a bipartisan group of state and local elected officials and an address later yesterday in Nashua to the Chamber of Commerce were strikingly unlike the norm in presidential campaigning.

But Mr. Ford's method of campaigning, his political advisers said, served to underline his presence in the White House and cast him as the more "presidential" of the candidates in his contest with former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California for the Republican nomination.

"I guess this is the start of the campaign," Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said to Mr. Ford as they left the White House for the President's first campaign journey to the state with the first primary.

"Nine More Months" "Yep, only nine more months to go," Mr. Ford replied.

Despite reports circulating in New Hampshire that Mr. Reagan was generally considered ahead in the state, Mr. Ford's campaign and popular support, the President made no mention of his rival and made only a modest overt appeal for votes.

"Frankly," Mr. Ford said in remarks prepared for delivery at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in Nashua, "I have come to New Hampshire to ask for your support on Feb. 24, the date of the primary election."

While the President's wife, Betty, went off to visit a school for the handicapped in Lancaster and the President's daughter, Susan, traveled to the old country of North Conway, Mr. Ford spent 90 minutes in a junior high school auditorium in Concord showing state and town officials charts dealing with federal revenue sharing and programs that he has proposed to consolidate.

A further transfer of authority over federally funded programs, the President said, echoed his

## Reagan Regrets Liberal Abortion Law He Signed

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8 (NYT).—Ronald Reagan said yesterday that the liberalized abortion law he signed as governor of California led to an "abortion-on-demand" practice in many of the state's hospitals.

He said at a news conference here that he would not make the same "mistake" today.

Mr. Reagan has taken a strong stand against liberalized abortion laws. In his campaign for the Republican nomination for president and said he would support a constitutional amendment reversing the Supreme Court's liberal ruling on abortion.

This policy, repeated in nearly every campaign stop in New Hampshire, where "right to life" groups have made abortion a major issue, is that he opposes abortion in all circumstances except when a woman's life is imperiled by pregnancy.

In 1967, during his first year as governor, he signed a bill that allowed abortions when there was a threat to both the physical and mental health of the patient and if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest.

Mr. Reagan returned to the Florida campaign trail after three days in New Hampshire and North Carolina.

## Apartheid Laws Relaxed in Hotels

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Sixteen South African hotels have been given government permission to give multiracial beginning Feb. 16.

The hotels had been required by apartheid laws to apply for special permits every time a black wanted to book a room.

In his announcement to Parliament, James Kruger, South African Prime Minister, said that the new laws would allow a hotel to accept a black guest if it was bona fide residents. But they will still not be allowed to dance at the hotels.



MISTY MORNING—An early-bird photographer took this picture of a flock of ducks on Lake Cornelia in Edina, Minn., as they, too, were just waking up.

## Confusion Over Alleged Soviet Bugging

## Radiation Issue Jolts U.S. Embassy in Russia

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy's recent discovery of an abnormally high radiation level in the embassy building and the efforts to deal with the problem caused considerable confusion this weekend—and even some alarm—in Moscow's U.S. community.

An embassy doctor assured visitors that there is no cause for concern. But reports emanating from a secret briefing to selected diplomats Friday indicated that there was a radiation problem—although the situation is being rectified.

Sources said that security officers attributed the radiation to sophisticated Soviet surveillance equipment either in the embassy or focused on it. Since it is assumed here that all U.S. apartments and offices are under intensive surveillance, the discovery of the radiation would not cause much of a ripple.

But instead of simply taking the necessary steps to counter the surveillance, a decision was made—and then reversed—to advise embassy employees and their families about the situation.

Spate of Rumors The result of that unexplained turnaround was a spate of rumors that gathered strength after a Friday briefing for a small group of key diplomats.

A version of that session went as far as to quote Ambassador Walter Stoessel as suggesting to diplomats that they are free to leave Moscow if they wished to escape the hazard.

"Most of us haven't been told that is going on and, of course, we are worried about it," said the wife of a diplomat. But embassy spokesmen declined repeatedly to let the weekend to issue any statement that would clarify the matter.

Other Americans who use the embassy—journalists, businessmen and students—were also concerned. Aside from offices, the sprawling embassy compound contains a nursery school, snack

bar, commissary, medical dispensary, waiting rooms and clubs.

The embassy physician, Dr. David Johnson, would not discuss the radiation matter directly but, when agitated parents reached him, he said that there was no special health hazard to Americans working in, living in, or regularly visiting the U.S. compound.

Debugging Devices Another source said that shields and debugging devices had been installed to bring down the radiation level. But there

was no confirmation on that point either.

The mystery is why the embassy has acted so clumsily. A possibility is that officials decided that general disclosure of the extent of surveillance and its potential dangers would create a Soviet-U.S. incident at a time when détente is already under political strains in the United States.

Another less likely possibility is that the radiation is being produced not by Soviet equipment but by U.S. devices.

## U.S., Turkey Make Progress Toward Bases Agreement

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Turkey and the United States have made substantial progress in negotiating a new agreement on 36 U.S. military installations but important differences remain, according to well informed diplomats.

Accordingly, it is uncertain whether a draft of the pact will be ready before Foreign Minister Tislan Caglayangil visits Washington this week. The Americans would like the foreign minister to sign a new agreement during his trip. They then could resume operations at five intelligence gathering installations in Turkey that have been idle since July.

The Turks are still upset over the ban imposed last year on U.S. arms sales.

Greek-Turkish Talks A key to the relationship is Cyprus, since it was the Turkish use of U.S. arms to invade the island in 1974 that led to the embargo.

One of the main conflicts in the U.S.-Turkish talks arises from the insistence of Turkey that it assert its sovereignty over the bases, while the United States insists on retaining command of its troops. A compromise is in the works that would turn the bases over to the Turks but give U.S. officers well defined authority.

The Turks feel that the embargo was caused mainly by the political pressure of Greek-American and their trust in the United States has been deeply shaken.

Constitutional Right The Americans point out that Congress has a constitutional right to approve all expenditures and no agreement on sidestep that process. As it to illustrate the point, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently approved a bill providing \$155 million in military aid for Turkey, \$50 million less than requested by President Ford. Moreover, it made the aid contingent on progress toward a Cyprus settlement.

The details are unclear but Turkey has apparently proposed some sort of long-term contract

Qadhafi Foe Gets Asylum in Egypt.

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Omar Meheishi, Libya's former planning minister, who escaped arrest six months ago on charges of plotting a coup against Col. Muammar Qadhafi, has been granted political asylum in Egypt.

Cairo newspapers, which gave banner headlines to the abortive attempt early in August to topple the Qadhafi regime, said today that Maj. Meheishi asked to be considered a political refugee when he arrived in Egypt yesterday.

"The request was granted on the grounds that Egypt opens its arms to all Arab citizens and in line with deep-rooted Arab traditions in this connection," the semi-official Middle East News Agency said. It was not disclosed whether the fugitive came here from Tunisia, where he is thought to have fled after 30 persons were reported arrested in Libya in August.

## Mayotte Island Votes to Remain Part of France

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP).—The people of the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte voted overwhelmingly in a referendum today to remain part of France, rejecting the suggestion they should join the three other French overseas islands in independence.

Almost complete results announced by France's Secretariat of State for Overseas Departments and Territories said the vote ran 98.4 per cent in favor of staying with France. Results from polling stations covering 94,000 of the 20,340 registered voters showed a 93.1 per cent turnout in spite of a declared boycott of the referendum by pro-independence groups.

On Friday, France voted a bill in the United Nations Security Council to abandon the referendum. The resolution was presented by nonaligned nations supporting Comoro President Ali Bouthou, who declared the islands unilaterally independent in June.

The islands are at the entrance to the Mozambique Strait about halfway between the northern tip of Madagascar and Mozambique. The majority of the 40,000 inhabitants of Mayotte are Christians and the majority on the other islands are Moslems.

## UN Aide Balked On Timor Visit

SYDNEY, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—A UN special envoy, Vittorio Gualardi, left Sydney tonight for Europe after a week of abortive attempts by radio to arrange a visit to Fretilin-held territory in East Timor.

But UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said efforts to arrange a meeting with leaders of the Fretilin movement will continue.

retail is fighting a guerrilla war against Indonesian and pro-Indonesian forces in the Portuguese colony.

## Scientists Cautioned on Creating Test-Tube Life

## U.S. Rules on Genetic Engineering Drafted

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—A prestigious government advisory committee of scientists has agreed on strict rules to allow researchers in the United States to create new forms of life in the laboratory.

The list of rules, made available to The Washington Post in advance of its release tomorrow in a meeting at the National Institutes of Health, was drawn up after a year of wrangling. During this time, some scientists said strict controls could hold back research that could benefit mankind by improving plant growth and cutting the cost of important medicines.

The proposed rules set guidelines for the developing science of genetic engineering and could have important impacts on discoveries that could radically change the way the world gets its food and treats diseases.

Final Decision The final decision on how strict the rules should be is up to the director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Donald Fredrickson, who will meet to public debate tomorrow and Tuesday before consulting an advisory board made up of non-scientists and scientists not working in the field of genetic engineering.

In research in that field, scientists try to create new kinds of life by transplanting bits of genetic material known as deoxyribonucleic acid—DNA—from one form of life, such as a bacterium, to other forms such as viruses or animals.

This process can occur naturally only between the same species through sexual reproduction. But the new experimental techniques provide a means for combining genes from different species.

"This unique feature promises revolutionary potential both for the investigation of basic biological processes and for approaches to important practical problems in medicine and agriculture," the committee of scientists said in a preamble to its proposed rules.

Under the proposals, some experiments would be banned because they are too risky.

The rules say that scientists would not be able to combine DNA from bacteria and viruses known to cause serious illness in humans or otherwise to increase genetically the ability of bacteria or viruses to cause infection. They would also be banned from using bits of DNA that they know contain the genetic information that is responsible for the production of poison.

Also banned would be experiments that create drug-resistant strains of germs.

Scientists would also be banned from conducting experiments that would release any man-made forms of life into the atmosphere. Finally, in an apparent effort to focus research on beneficial areas, the committee would ban experiments that create drug-resistant strains of germs.

## Morocco Buys Spain Phosphate Stock in Sahara

MADRID, Feb. 8 (AP).—The government-owned holding company, the National Institute of Industry, announced yesterday it had sold 65 per cent of its stock at the time of the phosphate deposits in the Spanish Sahara to Morocco. It said it will retain the remaining 35 per cent.

With the purchase of majority stock at Fos-Bucra, Morocco became the world's largest phosphate producer. No sale price was announced for the deposits, discovered 12 years ago and regarded as among the richest in the world.

The deposits are considered a major reason for Morocco's claim of sovereignty over the disputed 103,000-square-mile territory that Spain will abandon at the end of February.

Two months ago, Spain agreed to transfer sovereignty of the Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania.

UN Envoy on the Spot EL AJIUN, Western Sahara, Feb. 8 (AP).—Swedish Ambassador Olof Rydbeck arrived here yesterday on a fact-finding mission for the United Nations.

The special envoy came here from Madrid, where he had talks with government officials.

## Schmidt Certain U.S. Will Defend Western Europe

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany ended a day of talks with British leaders yesterday, emphasizing that he is fully convinced the United States will fulfill its commitments to defend allied Europe.

Both Mr. Schmidt and Prime Minister Harold Wilson told newsmen that they favor early negotiations to bring Greece into full membership in the European Common Market.

The two heads of government, with their foreign ministers, also discussed British aid to the island of Ireland.

Mr. Schmidt made it clear that he had turned down a suggestion by Mr. Wilson for West German mediation.

Mr. Schmidt had been asked if he detected any uneasiness in West Germany or NATO over the resolve of the United States to fulfill its defense commitments in Europe.

The Chancellor replied flatly: "No."

ments known to result in "harmful products." They could include products useful in biological warfare.

Other experiments combining genetic material from different species would be permitted with a basic restriction—the greater the potential hazard, the greater the precaution that should be taken.

While Dr. Fredrickson's decision on the rules will apply only to research receiving federal funds, most scientists expect it to be heeded by all experimenters in the United States and to be picked up by other nations.

## Sen. Hatfield's Wife Involved In Deal Needing Senate Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Antoinette Hatfield, wife of Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., is a real estate agent involved in a building for diplomatic offices, and the deal might require approval by the Senate Interior Committee, of which Sen. Hatfield is a member, The Washington Post said yesterday.

The white marble building, now owned by the American Pharmaceutical Association, is restricted by a 1932 joint resolution of Congress to use by pharmaceutical groups.

The Post said that the building's value is estimated at nearly \$2.8 million by city assessors but that some officials say it could sell for substantially more.

A spokesman for Sen. Hatfield was quoted as saying that the senator would refrain from participating in the matter or voting on the deal if the issue came before the full Senate or the Interior Committee. "This would remove any appearance of a conflict of interest," the spokesman said.

The Saudi Embassy said in a statement yesterday that it was unaware of any congressional restrictions on the use of the building.

The embassy also said: "It is the feeling of many people involved in the negotiations that the Saudi Embassy in Washington is being discriminated against in this matter on grounds of ethnic origin. Such discrimination is barred by fair housing laws."

American Pharmaceutical Association representatives assured the Saudi Embassy that it was not involved in the deal.

Kissinger Urges Congress to Act On Nuclear Fuel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has urged Congress to pass legislation as soon as possible permitting the United States to expand on a large scale its capacity to produce enriched uranium for fueling nuclear power reactors.

But he said the Ford administration no longer insisted on transferring expansion efforts to private industry, as President Ford had requested, at Congress last summer. "We are prepared to go the government route in processing of nuclear fuel," Mr. Kissinger said on Friday.

He said it was essential for meeting future domestic energy needs and for protecting foreign policy interests to act swiftly on the basic decision to expand uranium enrichment facilities.

U.S. uranium enrichment—the increasing of the easily fissionable U-235 isotope in uranium to make it usable as a reactor fuel—is presently performed in government-operated gaseous diffusion facilities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Opposition Unit In Argentina Warns of Coup

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Argentina's main opposition party has warned that the government of President Isabel Peron may be toppled by a military coup.

Amid rumors that the armed forces were preparing to take over, a statement by the center-left Radical party blamed the government for "obvious ineptitude" and called for unity in the face of "a grave national emergency."

The radicals accused the 18-month-old government of being responsible for political, social and economic chaos.

"Minority interests are once again trying to use the armed forces to shake institutional order," the party said.

The warning was issued as Mrs. Peron encountered strong opposition within her divided party to her efforts to reconcile warring factions and rally them to her support.

Observers believe her sudden return to a policy of "dialogue" could be the start of Mrs. Peron's campaign to win election later this year.

## Heavy Snow in Greece

ATHENS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Heavy snowfalls covered most of Greece today. Strong winds and heavy seas prevented ships from sailing and many internal flights were canceled or delayed.

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## Coup in Peking?...

All previous calculations about China's future in the post-Chou En-lai period have been called into question by Saturday's surprise news from Peking. The appointment of Hua Kuo-feng, minister of public security, as acting Prime Minister is the most astonishing and unexpected development on the Chinese scene in many years. Simultaneously analysts note that first deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping, who was de facto head of China's government during the last months of Chou's illness and who seemed earlier to be Chou's chosen successor, has not been publicly visible since he eulogized the late prime minister at a memorial service last Jan. 15. The suspicion must be strong that Chou's carefully laid plans for Chinese government leadership during the period after his passing have gone awry, and that other personalities and other forces now hold the upper hand in Peking.

These suspicions are intensified by the abundant evidence this past month of fierce, hidden political warfare at the summit of Chinese power. Since Chou's death, the Peking press has carried strong attacks on unnamed "reactionaries" accused of trying to protect the scientific sector of Chinese

life from the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, for a number of days, there was a complete cessation of public appearances by all the Chinese leaders, and their names disappeared from the official press. High-level foreign delegations scheduled to visit Peking this month were asked to cancel their visits on the ground that Chinese leaders were "too busy," while diplomats in Peking who had appointments with those leaders also had their engagements postponed for the same official reason.

These known facts are consistent with the view that a historical political battle has raged in Peking since Chou's death, and that a new faction of which Hua is the leader or the representative now is in the ascendant. But where Hua and his allies fit in the wide spectrum of Chinese elite political opinion is still unknown, as is the set of likely consequences of this new power shift for China's internal policy and for the Chinese role in the current world balance of power. The highest policymakers in Washington and Moscow are now on a plane with the most ordinary citizen in their uncertainty and ignorance about the new situation and the new constellation of forces in Peking.

## ...Mischievous Visit

Even before the sensational news had been received Saturday of the appointment of a new and virtually unknown successor to Chou En-lai, there was good reason for President Ford to be annoyed by former President Nixon's suddenly announced intention to visit China two weeks hence at the invitation of the Chinese government. Both the invitation itself and Nixon's ready acceptance of it at this time were mischievous political acts—both reflecting adversely on President Ford himself.

For their part, the Chinese seem to have been clearly signaling by the warmth of their "open door" policy toward Nixon and his family that they are less than satisfied by the slow pace at which the Chinese-American relationship has been developing, especially in the context of Soviet-American "détente." The contrast they implicitly draw between Ford's cautious approach and

Nixon's spectacular breakthrough in Chinese-American affairs of a few years ago is obvious, and their friendly gestures to the former president simply underline the point.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Nixon will be traveling technically as private citizens, the former president can hardly be unaware that his re-emergence into the spotlight on the eve of the Ford-Reagan contest in the New Hampshire primary can only be embarrassing to the man whom he appointed as his successor and who subsequently pardoned him for whatever crimes he may have committed in the presidential office.

The sudden change in the Chinese high command, revealed Saturday, affords the opportunity to Nixon now to make a dignified and appropriate change in his own immediate travel plans.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Arms Control Impact

A new checkrein is about to be applied to what former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara once called the "mad momentum" of weapons development—"If a weapons system works and works well, there is strong pressure from many directions to procure and deploy," whether or not it adds to American security. Little-noticed legislation adopted by Congress late last year requires three administration agencies to present an annual analysis to Congress of the arms-control impact of every nuclear weapons program in the budget and of all substantial conventional weapons systems.

The measure gives the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency a formal role for the first time in advising Congress on what implications new weapons will have for efforts to negotiate down the spiraling arms race. In a process now getting under way, the agency and the Pentagon will report to the National Security Council, which will advise Congress on the military need for an arms control impact of important weapons programs.

A measure of this kind a decade ago might have alerted Congress and the country to the dangers in developing MIRV multiple warheads for strategic nuclear missiles. This technological marvel, which can enable one missile to destroy a dozen cities, was designed to penetrate a massive Soviet anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system if Moscow built one. Moscow didn't, but MIRV, once developed, was deployed anyway, and deployed to the near maximum, increasing U.S. strategic nuclear warheads almost fivefold.

While this may have enhanced U.S. security initially, the parallel deployment now getting into high gear on the Soviet side has increased American insecurity. Insufficient advance thought was given to the question

of whether the United States would be better off with MIRV on both sides than on neither.

A similar question now needs to be asked about the strategic Cruise missile, a more recent U.S. invention. The Air Force and Navy are dreaming up requirements for thousands of these extraordinary weapons, which undoubtedly could give the United States a new military edge. But when the Soviet Union follows suit, perhaps three or four years hence, will either side be more secure? Even now, argument over this new nuclear delivery system could blow up the decade-long effort to achieve a comprehensive Soviet-American strategic arms limitations treaty.

The new arms control impact analysis will not automatically protect the country and the world from such madness, but it will at least give the legislative branch a voice in key decisions. When the initial SALT talks were about to begin in August, 1968, proposals to delay the first MIRV flight tests were rejected by both the then secretary of defense and the arms control administrator. Both believed that the MIRV tests would provide the United States with a bargaining chip that would hasten a SALT agreement, including a ban on MIRV. Only a few months later, both were pressing for negotiation of a MIRV ban—in vain. The SALT talks had been delayed more than a year and it was too late.

But the 1968 decision to go ahead with the first MIRV flight test was made at a secret meeting of a handful of high administration officials in the National Security Council. It might have been different had Congress been more thoroughly alerted and brought into the decision-making process.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### South Africa and Angola

South Africa has been disappointed by America and the European nations, which are prepared to carry on lively trade with it but are unwilling to take action at its side. The government is now adopting the standpoint that it was forced to intervene in Angola in order to combat Communist aggression before it reached its own frontiers. This line is likely to attract a good deal of patriotic support from members of all the white parties, and its serious intent is underlined by the recent partial mobilization order. Pretoria has accepted that this

may mean the end of the policy of dialogue and détente, and South Africa's readiness to compromise and liberalize is disappearing. —From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

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White southern Africa and, above all, South Africa itself, forms the only bastion which has both the will and the modern infrastructure to contain any further Soviet-backed armed push from the Angola bridgehead. The West must help strengthen that bastion now and not, as in Angola, delay until too little is offered too late. —From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 9, 1901

WASHINGTON—President McKinley has requested the governor of Cuba to notify the members of the Cuban Convention that the Constitution of the island will not be recognized by the United States if there is not inserted a clause reserving to the United States the right of intervention whenever it deems it necessary. The United States promises only to intervene when peace or the stability of the island is threatened.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1926

MONTREAL—A plan to free steamer lanes of icebergs by breaking up the bergs at their source through the use of heat mines will be tried out in June by Prof. H.T. Barnes of McGill University, accompanied by Prof. W.H. Dobbs of the University of Michigan and G.V. Douglas of Harvard. The expedition will work off the coast of Greenland, using a chemical called thermite. It is easily handled and safe. Several tons will be used.



## Outside Looking in No More

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID—For the first time in 40 years this country is developing an active, coherent foreign policy that aims at making it a participating member of the world community as soon as possible and no longer an excluded outsider looking in on other people's activities like some isolated political dodo bird.

Steps in this direction have already been initiated by José María de Arellano, Count of Motrico, the new foreign minister, and one of three cabinet members personally requested by King Juan Carlos (the others are Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne and Justice Minister Antonio Garrigues).

Arellano, a former ambassador to Washington, has twice seen Henry Kissinger (in Paris and Madrid) since taking office and swiftly negotiated with him a treaty they both signed here on Jan. 24. The main points differing from previous executive agreements with Spain are these:

- The treaty will be subjected to the U.S. Senate for ratification and, with Franco no longer around, Kissinger is confident of legislative approval.

- It ties Spain into coordination of Atlantic defense arrangements although Madrid cannot yet hope to join NATO.

- It pledges large grants, credits and loans for civilian purposes.

- Washington promises to pull its nuclear missile submarines out of Rota naval base before 1980. The purpose of the treaty is to regularize post-Franco Spain's relationships with its strongest Western supporter and to strike out along the road to NATO membership, thus giving the Spanish Army, withdrawn from an African foothold, a new role in Western defense. As a step in this procedure, Madrid is inviting Gen. Alexander Haig to visit its forces.

U.S. Ambassador Wells Stabler is now in Belgium discussing this project with Haig. The general would come here in his capacity as commander of U.S. forces in Europe, not as supreme allied commander. Although Arellano has apparently set his mind on NATO membership as an ultimate goal, he is approaching this through the European Community.

### Visits

He hopes to gain Spanish admission as a full Common Market member within about two years. To prepare the way, he has already (during his last two months in office) visited Bonn, Luxembourg and Paris and arranged to go to Brussels (where NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns has invited him to lunch), Dublin, the Hague; finally to London and Copenhagen. (There is no Rome government with which to plan talks with the remaining EEC member).

As part of the preparation for these moves, the energetic new minister is seeking diplomatic relations with Mexico and Israel. Madrid has refused to recognize Mexico since Franco took power and this is a sentimental affair within the Spanish-speaking world. Israel, however, has close ties with West European Socialist parties and could perhaps help further Spain's EEC application.

Post-Franco Spain is also seeking better relations with Portugal. These soured badly at the height of Lisbon's extremist upsurge but Arellano is convinced the Iberian "twins" are condemned to get on together. He will meet his Portuguese opposite number, Ernesto Melo Antunes, next Thursday.

While all this movement is taking place, Madrid has initiated

new contacts with the Vatican hoping to replace the outdated 1953 Concordat. Both the Spanish clergy and the Holy See have been decidedly liberalized since then and Spain's youthful majority population has swung leftward from the attitude of its parents. The new deal being negotiated intends to do away with the Concordat idea entirely, abolish special legal privileges for the clergy, and firmly establish the principle of freedom of worship in this country.

If this hurried diplomatic schedule were all that was on Arellano's mind today it would still leave a great gap in the process of moving Spain politically into the world of the 1970s. But it isn't all, and he hopes the obvious gap—that with Russia—will be closed before this year has ended.

The foreign minister has already been in touch with Semyon Tsvetkovskoy, Soviet ambassador in Paris, intimating a desire to establish normal relationships with the U.S.S.R. and all the Communist governments of Eastern Europe. Madrid exchanged ambassadors with Peking last year. Actually when Motrico himself was his country's envoy to France during the 1960s he had several talks on diplomatic relations with his Russian opposite number. However, they failed over an argument on the Spanish gold reserve sent to Moscow by Spain's republican government before its final collapse. There is little likelihood that this issue will be permitted to block relations again.

## Israel Goes to Congress

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A brief telephone call to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger from Sen. Robert Humphrey Jan. 29 suddenly reversed President Ford's careful strategy to keep negotiating pressure on Israel—a reversal with damaging implications.

The call means a higher level of arms for Israel than the President wanted, which poses a dangerous election year problem for him. He now must choose between a correctly balanced Middle-East-Jewish vote as Congress is doing.

Humphrey placed his telephone call to Kissinger from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and posed this question: Would the administration object to continuing all U.S. military aid abroad at the current level during the "transitional quarter"? That period covers the three months between the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, and the start of the new one, under a new accounting system, Oct. 1.

### No Objection

Kissinger, pressed for an answer, said he would have no objection. But aides of the President were amazed and angered. The reason: The chief beneficiary of the military aid is Israel, and Mr. Ford had personally ordered a major aid cut for Israel starting July 1.

The fast shuffle resulting from Humphrey's chimney call was typical of big-league politics here whenever Israel goes to Congress. None of the usual rules hold, and the best laid presidential plans go glimmering.

Mr. Ford's plan, for example, was soundly based. By agreeing to a Sinai deal with Egypt last year, Israel showed its willingness

## Are the U.S. Primaries Media Happenings?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Are the early presidential primaries and caucus votes media happenings, as distinct from real events? So claim some of the lesser, supported by many of those assigned to write about the press and television.

But their argument, I think, is based on a false reading of what elections are all about. It tends also to include a sometimes self-important exaggeration of the role played by the media in shaping American opinion.

Elections are not, and never have been, highly accurate measures of how public opinion judges whether or not candidates have qualities relevant to the great issues of the day. On the contrary, they are elimination contests, haphazardly connected with opinion on leading issues and only dimly relevant to the intrinsic merit of the vying candidates.

### Test of System

The test of an electoral system is not whether it consistently picks the best candidate or perfectly mirrors public opinion. The test is that it yields results which do not cause rival factions to reach for their guns and head for the hills. What counts is acceptability. Elections are merely a means of making choices which cannot be made without untold and unpalatable results by other means.

Set against that background, the disparaging comments made about the early precinct caucuses and primaries are not nearly as awful as they sound. It is true that only a tiny fraction of the Democratic voters turned out for the Iowa precinct caucuses. It is also true that New Hampshire is an unrepresentative state, far smaller, less industrial and urban than many of the others.

But so what? The important fact is that six Democratic candidates, fully mindful of these facts, chose to enter the Iowa caucuses, they visited the state themselves, and set up state organizations.

### Accepted Test

Thus they accepted the caucuses as a test of their campaigning techniques and personal appeal. Inevitably the television networks and prominent newspapermen went out to see for themselves. Not to do so would have been dereliction of duty.

Similarly with New Hampshire. Nobody has to tell President Ford and Ronald Reagan that it is not Michigan or California. But the two men have decided to test their fortunes there, and inevitably journalists will want to report what happens.

To be sure, one of the reasons

candidates enter the early primary and caucus states is precisely to attract the attention of the news media. But, again, so what?

All figures and institutions in public life—or at least all sensible ones—act with a high degree of consciousness about press and television. The opponents and proponents of the Vietnam war, for example, who are being said and done for effect from what is really going on. I do not think we are noticeably worse at making these distinctions when we cover primaries and caucuses than when we report Senate hearings or the Pentagon budget. If anything, I think we are fairly good—and getting better—at taking the spin of manufactured political stories. That extends even to the tricky business of calling a winner. Most of the reporting I saw on the Iowa caucuses pointed out that though Jimmy Carter ran first, there were an even greater number of uncommitted delegates.

Given that kind of caution, it seems absurd to think that the calls made one week by a news paper or network are going to decide the votes the following week in some other caucus or primary. On the contrary, the record shows that the Mr. Jimmy Carter, received from good headlines in Iowa was diminished the next week in the Mississippi caucuses when he ran far behind George Wallace.

One serious charge, I think, can be made. Newspapers and television have a vested interest in finding fresh faces. There is a built-in bias against such familiar figures as Hubert Humphrey or Gerald Ford or Henry Jackson. But the system even has a safeguard against that danger.

Internal rivalries are no less prevalent and acute in the media than in any other part of American life. So no sooner does one set of journalists begin to extol the virtues of, say, Jimmy Carter, than another set will zealously trumpet forth his weakness.

Moreover, as the case of Gen. Wallace abundantly demonstrates, the press on public opinion limited. Americans tend to make up—or not make up—their mind on the basis of a fabulously rich diet of experience, prejudice, background and interests which the press and television figure as only secondary or even tertiary influences.

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## Intellectuals Take Lead

## Change in Constitution Is Resisted in Poland

WARSAW, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Poland's constitutional changes for final debate and passage into law this week have aroused a surprising degree of opposition from a broad cross-section of intellectual life here, embracing Catholics and nonreligious progressives.

A young Polish intellectual said: "This has fused together all the many groups in Poland which have different philosophies but are themselves in agreement on this issue."

"We are many-sided and ill-defined," he said. "We have no common program. But at least we have a basis upon which the communist party could eventually develop some form of social pluralism."

Many hundreds of Polish intellectuals and artists—including such well-known figures as Andrzej Stelmach, the leading poet, Jerzy Andrzejewski, whose book "Ashes and Diamonds" gained international repute, and Andrzej Wilk, the internationally known violinist—have written to the Polish Sejm (parliament) opposing the changes.

Protest Letters

Their action has been backed by scientists, actors, Catholic priests and church leaders, philosophers, sociologists, medical professors, university lecturers, poets and historians who have added their names to general protest letters.

Other leading men and women in Polish public life have been disarmed from signing protest letters in talks with members of the Polish Politburo who have explained that the changes will not result in any loss of existing artistic freedoms.

The main elements of the changes which have aroused opposition are three: that the foreign policy of Poland is based on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union; that the leading political force is the Polish United Workers (Communist) party and that the rights of Polish citizens are inseparably linked with the execution of their duties toward the fatherland.

Critics charge that this reduces Poland's sovereignty at a time when the 35-nation Helsinki summit meeting of East and West last summer was reinforcing the sovereignty of all peoples.

Element of Treason

The critics say it denies the right of citizens to express differing views from Communism and raises dissent to the level of treason and that citizens' obligations and citizens' rights are irreconcilable in many instances.

Some say that anchoring foreign policy in the terms of Soviet-Polish cooperation provides yet another barrier after the Warsaw Pact and the friendship treaties for Soviet intervention here on the model of the 1938 Czechoslovak invasion.

In 1970, when the shipyard workers in Gdansk and Gdynia and elsewhere were demonstrating against what they regarded as unendurable Communist policies, the intellectuals of Poland held aloof.

There is possibly some guilt about this among the intellectuals, allied with genuine discontent at the long-term prospects of tighter Communist controls in a country which has the most liberal tradition.

Official spokesmen have stated that the changes do not introduce anything really new but merely reflect the changes which came about in Poland after 30 years of Communism.

With a Communist-dominated parliament there is no doubt that the changes will pass into law, even if slightly modified by public dissent.

Polish government spokesmen have described the opposition as marginal and negligible and say that more than 90 per cent of the population supports the changes.

However, a small news item about the constitutional changes in the Polish daily *Zygie* Warsaw said that critical views "could be determined literally in thousands." This is a surprisingly high figure for a government newspaper to cite.

A group of workers in Lodz proposed that Poland should hold a referendum on the issue. The last Polish referendum took place in 1946 before the Communist party had established its present hold on power.

The scope and intensity of the debate appear to have surprised the Polish party leadership, headed by its first secretary, Edward Gierek.

## Crime Drive Launched by Greek Police

ATHENS, Feb. 8 (AP).—A police crackdown on suspected criminal hangouts—so-called "Opinion" houses—has been sweeping the country.

The drive began last weekend and has included surprise raids on bars, clubs and underworld hangouts. There have been arrests, seizures of weapons, and some immediate reference to court.

The campaign was launched during an unusual spate of robberies and thefts and after a report said that crime jumped 10 per cent last year.

Police say the crackdown on underworld figures has involved thousands of policemen, who have questioned 8,000 suspects, taken in 1,500 for further questioning and officially charged about 100.

Working Permits

About 200 crimes, mostly thefts, have been admitted during questioning. Youngs who ran away from home have been sent back, immigrants without working permits have been expelled and entertainment clubs have been closed.

The crackdown has hampered more than 2,000 entertainment centers. Shunned clients have been arrested and the same place sometimes three times in the same night, holding hands—against the wall, friskings—such a newspaper described as "American-style."

A police spokesman said the drive was the result of a wave of "insolent" robberies sweeping the country, believed to have been provoked by economic hardship and a reaction to the strictness of the seven-year dictatorship that collapsed in 1974.

The sites victimized have included the public order ministries' apartment, a large jewelry store opposite Athens police headquarters and the luxury apartment of one of the state's late Aristotle Onassis.

The spokesman said, however, that crime in Greece has not been increasing in more serious categories of murder, rape and robbery. He said the crime rate has been stabilized and even reduced in some categories during the last two years.

The spokesman said large-scale organized crime is not rampant in Greece and there is little rape or kidnapping. He said "criminals are not interested in gunning rather than violence when it comes to crime. The fact that all police are armed also plays a part."

Greece has had the title of being a country where any man can walk any city street at any time of night and see no serious risk," he said. "We therefore intend to crack down on any sign of growing crime before it takes root."

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## Moro's Position Is Threatened By a Colleague

ROME, Feb. 8 (UPI).—St. Anthony's church and an attack from within his own party yesterday seemed to weaken the chances of forming a new government.

Giulio Andreotti, an ex-premier and fellow Christian Democrat, accused Mr. Moro in a magazine interview of pursuing a "sordid" anti-Socialist policy that may lead to early general elections and Communist gains.

The Socialist, confronted with Christian Democratic demands of firm support for Mr. Moro's emergency anti-inflation program, have replied with only half-hearted assurances.

However, Mr. Moro hopes to announce tomorrow whether he can form Italy's 38th government in 33 years, political sources said.

Politicians today said Mr. Moro was working on a cabinet list and barring any last-minute holdups by his Christian Democratic leadership colleagues, planned to go to the Quirinal Palace tomorrow night to tell President Giovanni Leone he would head a one-party minority government of Christian Democrats.

Clearly embarrassed by the affair, the Vatican called a news conference in Cardinal Pignatelli's Vatican apartment to explain the circumstances of the Holy See's apparently inadvertent agreement to two political classes in the final communiqué.

Cardinal Pignatelli, 65, considered one of the most open-minded and accessible members of the Roman Curia, said he accepted full responsibility for the error.

He said that the four-member Vatican group which drew up the final communiqué with an Islamic declaration had agreed to the clauses without realizing that they could prove embarrassing to the Holy See.

The four—a Syrian, two Frenchmen and a Dutchman—were all fluent Arab speakers and the document was edited in Arabic, he said.

He, therefore, had to rely on their judgment and it was not until hearing a rough translation that he realized what it contained, the cardinal said.

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# Portugal Adjourns Revolution After 21 Hectic Months

By Marvine Howe

LISBON (NYT)—The Portuguese revolution has come to a pause and seems to be seeking its own identity after 21 months of hectic convulsions.

The balance of power has shifted in less than a year from dominance by groups of the radical military, Communists and extreme leftists to the present center-left government with backing from the moderate military.

Many of the original revolutionary heroes have fallen into disfavor, some have fled into exile, others are in prison and still others have simply been forgotten.

## New Rulers

Two of the leaders of the April 25, 1974, revolution, who even a year ago were considered the most powerful figures in Portugal, are gone from the political scene: former Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, a pro-Communist idealist, and the former security chief, Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, a leftist populist.

The new military rulers are the "operacionais" led by the army chief, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who see themselves as guarantors of Portugal's feeble young democracy rather than as their predecessors' savages.

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## More, Relaxed

Instead, people are more relaxed and looking forward impatiently to Portugal's first free

legislative elections in almost half a century, set for about April 25, the second anniversary of the revolution. They have new protests and complaints about food shortages, a sharp rise in the cost of living, wage freezes and unemployment.

"People are tired of the revolution—which is a dangerous thing because it opens the way to counter-revolution," Comdr. Vitor Alves, a member of the ruling Council of the Revolution and minister of education, said recently.

Signs of rightist backlash are already evident and people fear they will become more pronounced during the elections. A wave of anti-Communist terrorism—60 attacks in the last month—left no casualties but caused considerable damage and raised concern for the freedom of the elections.

The conservative parties and even the liberal Popular Democrats have begun to wave the anti-Communist banner in campaign rallies and the public seems receptive.

## Sign of Times

Perhaps the most dramatic sign of the new times, however, was the recent release from prison of the last of the prominent supporters of the former rightist dictatorship, Gen. Kaniz de Arriaga, without charges or conditions. Almost immediately there was broad speculation that Gen. Arriaga, a former military commander in Mozambique who is well known for his authoritarian and colonialist views, might become a presidential candidate, and could even win.

People ask: What has happened to the Portuguese revolution, that idealistic free-for-all leap toward some kind of socialism? They are shocked at the swift turn of events that has led to the imprisonment of the popular Maj. Carvalho and the freedom of the widely distrusted Gen. Arriaga.

## Vacuum Created

In a cursory analysis of the revolutionary period, one thing is clear: The captains who overthrew the rightist regime with such ease and little bloodshed were hardly prepared to govern the country. Most of the military had no revolutionary ideology beyond their desire to end the unpopular colonial wars. Once decolonization was accomplished—too rapidly, according to general opinion—the military needed a new purpose for its revolution.

There was the magic word, socialism, but it soon became clear that it meant different things to different people.

The Portuguese Communist par-



Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves



Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho

ty, which had prepared itself for the revolution for practically half a century with persistent clandestine activity, moved quickly to fill the ideological and organizational vacuum with its brand of socialism. It virtually took over many institutions—key posts in the ministries and banks, the main newspapers and radio stations, municipal councils, labor unions and professional associations.

At the same time, the Communists offered unconditional support to the military in its role as "motor" of the revolution.

The non-Communist parties, which were just beginning to organize after the fall of the dictatorship, were in no position to think about taking over the state.

That the Communists did not have greater success within the armed forces is undoubtedly due to the nature of the party, a true Soviet-style authoritarian organization with strict discipline and hierarchy. Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal's rigidity was hardly appealing to troops who had just carried out a revolution in the name of freedom and democracy.

## More Attractive

Much more attractive to the troops, who feared demobilization and unemployment, was the grass-roots democracy of the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat and other far leftists who called for "people's power."

Gen. Antonio de Spínola, who was drafted by the revolutionaries as their first president because they felt he could win the confidence of the generally conservative population, was consigned to the role of a figurehead. He was forced to resign on Sept. 23, 1974, and last March 11, were so inept and ill-prepared that they were counterproductive and opened the way to a radicalization of the armed forces.

The presidency was turned over to Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, an enigmatic man who has been nicknamed "The Cork" for his ability to stay aloof through the revolution's stormy seas. Gen. Spínola and a group of companions fled to Brazil and most of his partisans were arrested and jailed without charges.

## No Consequence

With the pretext of safeguarding the revolution from such counter-revolutionaries, the Armed Forces Movement made its own coup by creating a Council of the Revolution as the supreme ruling body. It then forced the main political parties to sign a pact concentrating all essential political power in the hands of the Council of the Revolution for the next three to five years.



PARIS OLD AND NEW—But is there a philosophy of coexistence in France these days?

## Giscard Starts a New Debate

# France and the Quality of Life

By James F. Clarity

PARIS (NYT)—Whatever else he may or may not accomplish, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has given the concept of a new quality of life to the French.

Nobody seems quite sure what it means, but everybody is certain it must be improved and it is on the lips of Parisians as if it were already part of the national birthright, like liberty, equality and fraternity.

The chief of Paris detectives says that robbers are robbing to improve their lives. The archbishop of Paris says that it should be improved in a way that will make the word of God more audible.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, having labeled the idea, has assigned it to his bureaucracy for research and development, and has appointed a new Minister for the Quality of Life. The minister, André Fosset, says he is making plans to bring the concept alive.

Meanwhile, Parisians are working on the idea—which seems related to "the good life" or "the pursuit of happiness"—in their own sometimes peculiar way.

## An Annoyance

Improved housing seems part of the idea. But in an 18th-century building on a narrow street off the Avenue de l'Opéra, there were different views on the quality of housing. A majority of the apartment owners voted to install an elevator capable of carrying two children or three small children. The owners who

voted against the elevator (mostly residents of lower floors of the four-story buildings) refused to pay for the lift and expected to ride free. They soon found elevator door locks installed on each floor. Asked why he was installing the locks, a workman said: "To annoy people."

Food is also involved. In a neighborhood bakery the other day, a well-dressed, middle-aged, gray-haired man said he wanted to buy a croissant, a light, flaky pastry. "Butter or ordinary?" asked the woman behind the counter. "I cannot make a choice like that," said the man quietly. "Asking customers such a question is not very cooperative of you."

"It is just that some people do not eat butter now," the woman said. After one or two minutes of thought the man took an "ordinary" and left. "Is there a philosophy of coexistence?" another customer asked. "I didn't know there was," said the woman.

## Luxury, Crime

The quality of life necessarily touches on economic problems. To curb inflation, the Giscard d'Estaing government is proposing a limit on the price that cafés and restaurants may charge for coffee and certain drinks consumed on sidewalk terraces or in dining rooms. Dozens of café-owners protested recently by turning off their lights and serving customers in the dark for several hours. In some cafés, the customers seemed to enjoy the distraction, as owners threatened to

Gen. Antonio de Spínola, who was drafted by the revolutionaries as their first president because they felt he could win the confidence of the generally conservative population, was consigned to the role of a figurehead. He was forced to resign on Sept. 23, 1974, and last March 11, were so inept and ill-prepared that they were counterproductive and opened the way to a radicalization of the armed forces.

The elections were held on the first anniversary of the revolution. Despite statements by military leaders and the Communists that the elections were of no consequence, the turnout was large. The grand winners were the two parties that preached democratic socialism: The Socialists, with 38 percent of the vote, and the Popular Democrats, with 25.5 percent, giving them a legitimacy that even the captains would not claim with their coup of red carnations. The Communists, with all their organization, won only 12.5 percent.

Headless of this warning, Premier Gonçalves and his Communist and far-left supporters pursued their revolutionary path, condemning illegal factory occupations and land expropriations, raising wages and bearing dismissals, putting most industries into serious financial difficulties, favoring the Communist-dominated union confederation and sending out teams of the army's Fifth Division for "cultural dynamization."

One of Gen. Gonçalves' main tactical errors was to allow radical printers to seize the Socialist newspaper *Repubblica* and, a few days later, to let workers take over the Roman Catholic Church's station, Radio Renascença. This permitted a tactical alliance between the Socialists and the Catholics and gave them a popular cause in their opposition to Gen. Gonçalves. When their protests went unheeded, the Socialist party pulled out of the government last July and was followed by the Popular Democrats a few days later.

## Angry Crowd

At about that time, an angry crowd of farmers assaulted the local offices of the Communist party and its ally, the Popular Socialist Front, in the market town of Rio Maior, 30 miles north of Lisbon. It marked the beginning of a fierce anti-Communist campaign that spread to towns and villages throughout northern Portugal, with the sacking and burning of party installations, residences and cars.

"We voted Socialist and Popular Democrats, so why should the Communists still be in control in Lisbon and here in our local councils?" a farmer asked last summer in Alcobaca, where a small group of farmers laid siege to the Communist leader, Mr. Cunhal, during a rally. This was the main explanation given for the anti-Communist violence, although many persons voted concern over the chaotic way agrarian reform was being carried out.

It was undoubtedly this widespread opposition to Gen. Gonçalves that led to the open split in the Council of the Revolution last August. Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, considered one of the main intellectuals of the revolution, and several other officers, since known as the Group of Nine, published a document severely critical of Gen. Gonçalves and the pro-Communist line. The document favored democratic socialism.

As it became clear that the Group of Nine had the large majority of the officers with them, the President finally agreed to remove Gen. Gonçalves, who had been Premier for 14 months.

## Public Mood

The head of the new government, the sixth since the revolution, which took office last Sept. 19, was a tough pragmatic man, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo. Conscious of the public mood, Adm. Azevedo named his Cabinet on the basis of the election results, choosing four Socialists, two Popular Democrats, a Communist and three Independents in addition to five military men.

But it was a government that could not govern. The Com-

munist and extreme leftist declared open war on the government. Militants occupied government buildings and even laid siege to the Premier's residence while their press called for insurrection.

There were several barracks revolts which no one seemed able to control. And a semi-clandestine organization called *Soldados Unidos* (United Soldiers), preaching "internal democracy" meaning that each time an officer gave an order, the men would vote to see whether they would carry it out. It was the end of military discipline.

The volatile security chief, Maj. Carvalho, who had momentarily sided with Maj. Melo Antunes' group, soon appeared in open opposition to the government. He attended Communist meetings and giving his blessings to an anti-government rally in Lisbon.

## Anarchy Feared

As the country bordered on anarchy, Premier Azevedo persuaded the Council of the Revolution of the need to remove Maj. Carvalho as head of the Lisbon military region and replace him with Maj. Gen. Vasco Lourenço, who promised to restore discipline.

The council made its decision, after an all-night meeting, early on Nov. 25. It almost instantaneous protest, groups of paratroopers occupied three main air force bases, the communications center outside of Lisbon and the air force headquarters in central Lisbon. The military police and artillery school took over Lisbon's main radio and television stations while soldiers from the light and heavy divisions guarded the main access to the capital. Communist unions declared their support of the insurgents and called for mass mobilization and far leftists called out their militias.

Everyone expected the Nov. 25 leftist coup attempt sooner or later, but they did not expect it to end so quickly or with so little bloodshed. The commanders, Lisbon's chief operational regiment, remained firm and succeeded in putting down most of the insurgents in less than 24 hours with only three dead. Leftist troops in the north were on the alert and ready to move on Lisbon, but it was not necessary.

## Uprising Denounced

There was no popular insurrection. The Communist party disassociated itself from the uprising and denounced it as "a leftist adventure." Extreme leftists rallied in opposition to the paratroopers but their numbers were insignificant.

It was Nov. 26 that put the brakes on Portugal's speeding revolution. About 150 leftists—mostly military—were arrested, although many have since been released pending trial. Five leftist officers were dropped from the 18-man Council of the Revolution, including Maj. Carvalho and the former army chief, Gen. Carlos Pimenta, who lost their commands. The Council of the Revolution

is now dominated by "operational" officers who feel that politics should be left to the politicians. In line with this view, the council initiated talks recently with 16 political parties for a revision last year's pact and is expected to relinquish basic political power to an elected president and legislative assembly.

One of Premier Azevedo's moves to establish his government's authority was to "reorganize" the state-owned press, radio, which was dominated by leftists, and television, which all the radio stations except R. do Repensação, which he gave back to the Catholic Church, named new editorial and administrative boards in the newspapers and purged about 150 journalists and other media employees. Last week he reorganized the press for the Socialists.

## Press Protests

There have been protests by the press, accusations of government controls. But the opposite is free to form their own newspapers and see doing so.

The main point is that the mood has changed and people are accommodating themselves to a new regime and not fighting back. One of the purged newsman said recently.

Another major concern of Adm. Azevedo's government is to test a state of law. This is evident everything from new traffic regulations to the release of former political police agents imprisoned since the revolution with charges of treason. One sign of the revolution's embryonic agrarian reform program and restoration of illegally occupied lands to their owners.

The government has also agreed to reimburse Spain for damages done to its embassy's consular offices here when it was sacked last summer by leftists, without intervention by Maj. Carvalho's troops.

## Loans Sought

Foreign Minister Melo Antunes continues to search for Portugal's special relations with the E.C. World. Nevertheless, he acknowledges the country's need for Western aid and went last week to Brussels to negotiate a loan of 150 million francs from the Common Market. At the time, a joint Portuguese-Commission began to work out terms of a U.S. aid package that could be as much as \$200 million in loans and grants during next 18 months.

The government's principal concern is the bordering state of economy—"bordering on bankruptcy," says the minister of finance Francisco Salgado Zenha, a leftist.

An austerity program has been announced but only piecemeal measures taken—a temporary wage freeze, new taxes and port duties and some price controls. "Nobody can risk taking more unpopular measures, not after the elections, or the people will vote a fascist back power," a senior government official predicted last week.

# Muscat's Oil Boom Is Creating New Problem—Urban Sprawl

By Eric Pace

MUSCAT, Oman (NYT)—The musky, hazy, fragrant mix with the reek of automobile exhausts, and the resurgent Arab bourgeoisie are downed out by construction work.

The Middle East oil boom has visited this Arab, old Arabian seaport with a modern affliction—urban sprawl.

The \$1 billion a year in oil revenues flowing into Oman has spurred a wild boom in road building, car buying and construction in the area around Muscat, the Sultan of Oman's capital and the site of his grandest palace.

"There has been great development around here, and there has been great difficulty," Habib Manki, the Sultan's director of town planning, said wearily to a visitor.

As villas and office buildings sprout around the dusty landscape beyond Muscat's walls, the government strives to preserve the charm of the inner town, which fronts on 300 yards of harbor. It is trying to plan orderly growth for the capital area, a 25-mile strip of coast that runs westward from Muscat to Sib, site of another palace.

## Capital Grows

And it is working against migration into the area by trying to keep date-palm tenders and fishermen from abandoning their ancient occupations. But in the last five years the capital area's population has soared from 25,000 to 30,000, Mr. Manki estimated, including expatriate Omanis who have come home as well as Indians and other foreigners.

In this rampant change Muscat has been both blessed and cursed by the worldliness that Omanis gained in past centuries, when Muscat was a capital of the spice trade and Oman vessels pulled the seas from China to Zanzibar. Many Omanis took swiftly to modern urban ways after Sultan



Qaboos bin Said overthrew conservative father, Said Taimur, in 1970 and has spreading the growing oil wealth around.

## 400 Miles of Roads

Access to the capital was opened by a highway building. In 1970 there were only five miles of paved roads in all of Oman, but Sultan Qaboos quickly built more than 400 miles of asphalt highway.

Jobs and income were created by government construction projects in the Muscat area. It included a \$15-million, 10-mile, new port, facilities costing more than \$60 million for the town of Matruh, west of here, and the Sultan's huge new palace here.

With the new roads and urban growth came traffic jams as inexperienced Omanis were overwhelmed by their new Mercedes-Benz, Fiat, and Royal Oman. The Royal Oman has been obliged to issue a "no parking" sign for dry streets—such as not to stop suddenly in the middle of the road.

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# Mittermaier Is Surprise Victor in Women's Downhill Event

## West German Is Followed By Totschnig and Nelson

By Bernard Kirsch

**KAMMER, LIJUNA, Austria.** (UPI)—Rosi Mittermaier, 35, won the women's downhill event at the Innsbruck Winter Olympics today. Her victory was a surprise, as she had never won a medal in the sport before. She was followed by Brigitte Totschnig of Austria and Gandy Nelson of the United States.

Mittermaier, who had been a ski instructor, had been training for the Olympics for several years. She had been a member of the Austrian national team since 1972. She had been a member of the Austrian national team since 1972. She had been a member of the Austrian national team since 1972.

UPI. Rosi Mittermaier is hoisted aloft by Gandy Nelson (left) and Brigitte Totschnig.



## Russians Dominating Nordic Events

### Finish One-Two In Cross-Country

SHEFFIELD, Austria, Feb. 8

(UPI)—Nikolai Bajukov and Evgeny Belousov finished 1-2 in the men's 30-kilometer cross-country ski race Sunday to add two more medals to the Soviet Union's domination of the Olympic Nordic events.

Bajukov's jubilant teammates tossed him in the air time and again after the 32-year-old crossed the finish line in 43 minutes 58.47 seconds. Belousov, a 31-year-old student and winner of the 1973 and 1974 European junior championships, ran the course in 44:01.10. Arto Koivisto of Finland took the bronze medal with a time of 44:12.23.

Koivisto said he would have had a chance at the gold medal but he fell at the 12-kilometer mark when some spectators blocked his path. Ivan Garanin, winner of the bronze in the 30-kilometer race, said he, too, fell because the crowd was in his way.

The Russians now have eight of the 15 Nordic medals at stake so far—a gold and bronze in the men's individual biathlon, a silver and bronze in the women's 5-kilometer, a gold and silver in the men's 30-kilometer and today's gold and silver in the 15-kilometer.

**Women's Cross-Country**

SHEFFIELD, Austria, Feb. 8

(Reuters)—Finland's Helena Takalo finished ahead of three Soviet favorites in the women's five-kilometer race yesterday.

The Finn was swamped by photographers when she sprinted home at the end of the course in 15 minutes 48.2 seconds. Takalo, a saleswoman competing in her third Olympics, crossed the line just over a second faster than Raisa Smetanina of the Soviet Union.

Smetanina, who won this event at the Nordic Games in Falun, Sweden, last year, finished in 15:49.73, while the odds-on pre-race favorite, Galina Kulakova, the defending Olympic champion, was third.

**Women's Downhill Race**

SHEFFIELD, Austria, Feb. 8

(UPI)—Rosi Mittermaier, 35, won the women's downhill race today.

Mittermaier, who had been a ski instructor, had been training for the Olympics for several years. She had been a member of the Austrian national team since 1972. She had been a member of the Austrian national team since 1972.

UPI. Rosi Mittermaier is hoisted aloft by Gandy Nelson (left) and Brigitte Totschnig.

## Averina Wins Two Golds In Weekend Speed Skating

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 8 (AP)—

Tatiana Averina of the Soviet Union won a dramatic women's 3,000-meter speed-skating race today to become the first double gold-medalist of the Innsbruck Winter Olympics.

The Soviet star, who had said that the 3,000 was just not her race, won the 1,000 meters 24 hours earlier and has picked up a medal from all four skating events with bronzes in the 500 and 1,500.

It was a tight race, with the first three skaters within 5.100ths of a second. Averina's Olympic record time of 4:45.19 was just a half second off the world record on the slow Innsbruck Olympic rink.

Andrea Mitscherlich, a 15-year-old East German student from Dresden, was second in 4:45.23, and 28-year-old Lisbeth Korsmo of Norway third in 4:45.24. It was Norway's first medal in the games, and its first ever in the Olympics for speed skating.

The U.S. team, rattled by a dispute on the selection of the skaters for the event, failed for the first time in four races to get a medal.

After crossing the finish line, Averina nearly fell as she held her ailing left leg. She sat on a bench and massaged her thigh and ankle, grimacing with pain.

"I was exhausted in the last two laps and my leg was hurting," she said. "I am obviously very pleased for my second gold medal, but what I need most now is just a rest."

**Strong Team**

The East Germans had a strong team performance. Besides the silver medal, they won fourth and fifth place in the race. Karin Kessow, the 22-year-old university student from Rostock who was a heavy favorite to win, was fourth in 4:45.80 and Ines Baumann was fifth in 4:46.57.

Korsmo was disappointed with her bronze medal. "I thought I'd win the race," she said. "I had just missed the world record in trials at home and I expected to break it here. But I started too slow and that was the difference between a gold and a bronze medal."

"I lost ground in the first 50 meters. I tried to make up for it but it was just too much for me. Too bad, but I hope to get my revenge in the world championships in Norway later this month. Then I'll retire."

Norwegian coach Morten Antonson, however, said Korsmo had actually slipped in the final lap, when her efforts to make up for the slow start cut into her final race.

"Averina resorted to her superior sprint to win," Antonson said. "The Russian was trailing both Lisbeth and the East German into the last lap, but made it."

Sheila Young of the United States, who has won a gold, a silver and a bronze, said she had a feeling Averina would win. "I knew she would do well despite all the talk that Tatiana is mainly a sprinter," the 25-year-old skater from Detroit said. "I am not jealous for her two golds. Young was not entered in the 3,000."

**In 1,000-Meter Race**

In yesterday's 1,000-meter race, Leah Poulos of the United States finished second and Young added a bronze medal to the silver she won in the 1,500 and the gold in the 500.

Averina sped the 1,000-meter distance in 1 minute, 23.43 seconds, well below her record time of 1:24.48.

Poulos, 24, of Northbrook, Ill., skating in the fifth pairing of the day, registered 1:26.57, while Young, leg weary and skating on softer ice, clocked 1:29.14.

A large U.S. contingent, waving flags, turned out, hoping for a possible 1-3 U.S. finish. Poulos had beaten Young over the distance in two of their last three races.

Young was pleased about winning a third medal, although she commented afterward, "One gold is better than four silvers."

She agreed that there was too much water on the ice, but she refused to make excuses. "My legs didn't feel good. I think I was shuttled back and forth too much Friday," she said, referring to the aftermath of her victory in the 500. "I didn't have a very good start."

**Soviet champion Tatiana Averina skates toward her gold medal in 1,000 meters.**



## Top Pair Skaters: Rodnina-Zaitsev

### East Germans Place Second

From Wire Dispatches

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 8.—Irina Rodnina, who has shared in every world pair championship since 1969, and her husband Alexander Zaitsev won the Olympic gold medal in pair skating last night.

Romy Kerner and Rolf Osterreich of East Germany maintained their second place behind the Soviet couple in the final free skating program, while Manuella Gross and Uwe Kagelmann of East Germany moved up a notch to take third place. Gross-Kagelmann also won the bronze medal in the 1972 Olympics.

The winners skated well, but not great, in the free program. They won the first-place vote of all nine judges, chiefly because their main rivals also slipped in their programs.

Rodnina repeated the victory she secured at Sapporo, Japan, in 1972, with Alexander Zaitsev before she began to skate with Zaitsev later that year.

Irina Vorobieva and Alexander Vlasov of the Soviet Union had a fine chance to take the silver medal after Kerner and Osterreich skated below their best, but Vorobieva touched down with one hand on a double loop and then fell twice. They placed fourth.

Tai Babblonia and Randy Gardner of the United States skated the best free program of the evening, an attractive and spectacular routine featuring their own innovation, the Tai-Ran lift.

Babblonia, 15, fell on a double throw axel, and they had a couple of moments of hesitation, but they offered much that was perfect in a performance that the crowd loved. On last night's showing, they seem certain as future champions.

Rodnina, 36, also won eight European and seven world championships and she is expected to retire after next month's world event in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Last night, she and her partner skated to protect the wide margin they opened in their short program of compulsory moves on Thursday, which they also led on every judge's card.

After a perfect one-handed lasso lift and double-twist, Zaitsev touched down with one hand on a double loop, and they were slightly unsynchronized on two other landings.

They received 5.8 or 5.9—but no 6.0—on every judge's card for technical merit and for artistic impression, and they won with a total of 140.54 points and nine placements.

**Russians Defeat Poles in Hockey; Finns Triumph**

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 8 (AP)—

The powerful Soviet ice hockey team, defending Olympic champion, coasted to a 16-1 victory over Poland tonight while two top Russian stars sat out the lopsided match on the bench.

In other games, Finland defeated West Germany 5-2, and Czechoslovakia defeated the United States 5-0.

The Russians, who compiled a 6-2-1 record against National Hockey League teams during a North American tour, were sparked by Vladimir Shadrin's three goals.

Soviet star forward Boris Mikhailov watched from the bench in street clothes. Vladislav Tretyak, top Russian goalie, did not play.

The Poles pulled out goalie Valery Kosy, after the 10th Soviet goal. The losers had the Soviet team to thank for their only goal. Soviet defenseman Aleksandr Gusev actually pushed the puck across the line, although Poland's Andrzej Sabawa got credit for an unassisted goal.

Two-time former world champion Josef Fend, who later announced his international retirement, won the men's silver to separate Garmann from teammate Hans Rinn.

**More Sports News On Page 9**



Helena Takalo of Finland strides toward her gold medal.

## East Germany Ski Jumpers Place 1-2, Upset Austrians

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 8 (AP)—

East Germany made a one-two sweep in the 70-meter ski jump yesterday and thousands of disappointed Austrian fans left the Olympic scene like a procession of mourners.

Hans-Georg Aschenbach, a 24-year-old student who won the world title in 1974, proved he is still the world's ski-jumping king, winning the gold medal.

Jochen Danneberg, 22, won the silver, and Austrian Karl Schnabl, 21, took third place.

The ski-jumpers of the world had their hearts on an Austrian victory to supplement the triumph of Franz Klammer in the men's Alpine downhill two days ago. But their favorites were annihilated by the strong East German team.

Aschenbach, who placed 51st in the winter games at Sapporo four years ago, set a hill record and followed that with 82 meters. He won with a total of 252.0 points.

For style, he was awarded marks of 19, 18.5 and 18.5 by the judges. There are five judges, but the highest and lowest awarded points are omitted.

The old hill record of 81 meters had stood for less than a week. Ivo Felix of Czechoslovakia set it in a local meet last Sunday.

Danneberg scored 246.2 points for jumps of 83.5 and 82.5 meters. Schnabl collected 242.0 points with jumps of 82.5 and 81.5.

Jaroslav Belcik of Czechoslovakia won fourth with 239.6 and Ernst von Grünigen of Switzerland was fifth.

Three Austrian idols—Reinhold Bachler, Rudi Wanner and 17-year-old Toni Innauer—filled the sixth, seventh and eighth places. That was a big disappointment for the partisan crowd.

The fans erupted when two East Germans—Henry Glass and Bernd Eckstein, both feared rivals of the Austrians—fell on their second jumps. But there were no dangerous falls. Conditions were perfect with a slight tail wind.

**Today's Events**

• Nordic combined event, men's 15-km. cross-country.

• Men's giant slalom, first heat.

• Figure skating, men's short program.

• Figure skating, ice dancing free-style.

• Ice hockey, 3 games in Group B.

## Results in Winter Olympic Games

MEDAL TABLE

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	7	2	5
East Germany	4	4	2
United States	3	3	3
West Germany	1	2	1
Finland	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Switzerland	0	1	1
Canada	0	1	0
Norway	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	1

**Women's Downhill Race**

1. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger., 1:46.15.

2. Brigitte Totschnig, Aus., 1:46.58.

3. Gandy Nelson, U.S., 1:50.71.

4. Nicola Spill, Aus., 1:51.71.

5. Danielle Debernard, France, 1:56.48.

6. Jeannette Renwick, France, 1:58.22.

7. R. Zurbriggen, Switz., 1:58.52.

8. Marlies Oehner, Aus., 1:58.58.

9. Marlies Kaserer, Aus., 1:59.11.

10. Irene Sjöla, W. Ger., 1:59.31.

11. Hannu Wenzel, Liech., 1:59.77.

12. Iringard Lohmeyer, Aus., 1:59.18.

13. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger., 1:46.15.

14. Susan Patterson, U.S., 1:49.37.

15. Paula Huter, Liech., 1:58.57.

16. Laurie Kruttschnitt, Can., 1:58.97.

17. Michelle Jacot, France, 1:59.08.

18. Doris de Agostini, Switz., 1:59.48.

19. Kathy Kruttschnitt, Can., 1:59.48.

20. Wanda Bieler, Italy, 1:59.58.

21. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:59.58.

22. Betsy Clifford, Canada, 1:51.54.

23. Marie Ryle, W. Ger., 1:51.41.

24. Ursula Konrad, Liech., 1:51.53.

25. Jolanda Piazzi, Italy, 1:52.58.

**Speed Skating**

**Women's 1,000-Meter**

1. Tatiana Averina, U.S.S.R., 1:24.43.

2. Leah Poulos, U.S., 1:25.57.

3. Sheila Young, U.S., 1:29.14.

4. Sylvia Burke, Can., 1:29.47.

5. Marlene Hübner, W. Ger., 1:29.54.

6. Cathy Freeman, Can., 1:29.58.

7. Leandra Miller, U.S.S.R., 1:30.05.

8. Heike Lange, E. Ger., 1:30.55.

9. Makiko Nagaya, Japan, 1:31.23.

10. Erika Rydzek, Poland, 1:31.58.

**Speed Skating**

**Women's 3,000-Meter**

1. Tatiana Averina, U.S.S.R., 4:45.19.

2. A. Mitscherlich, E. Ger., 4:45.23.

3. Lisbeth Korsmo, Norway, 4:45.24.

4. Karin Kessow, E. Ger., 4:45.80.

5. Ines Baumann, E. Ger., 4:46.57.

6. Sylvia Phipps, Sweden, 4:48.13.

7. Vicky Carr, U.S., 4:48.49.

8. Sylvia Burke, Can., 4:49.04.

9. Sijde van der Lende, Ned., 4:50.85.

10. Erika Rydzek, Poland, 4:50.85.

**Men's Single Luge**

1. Detlef Guehrer, E. Ger., 2:27.69.

2. Josef Fend, W. Ger., 2:28.19.

3. Hans Rinn, E. Ger., 2:28.57.

4. Hans Winkler, E. Ger., 2:28.64.

5. Manfred Schmid, Aus., 2:29.11.

6. Anton Winkler, W. Ger., 2:29.23.

**Women's 5-Kilometer**

1. Helena Takalo, Fin., 15:48.23.

2. Raisa Smetanina, U.S.S.R., 15:49.73.

3. Galina Kulakova, U.S.S.R., 15:57.25.

4. Nina Badkova, U.S.S.R., 16:12.52.

5. Ewa Olsson, Sweden, 16:17.74.

6. Nina Badkova, U.S.S.R., 16:12.52.

7. Nina Badkova, U.S.S.R., 16:12.52.

8. Nina Badkova, U.S.S.R., 16:12.52.

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32. Nina Badkova, U.S.S.R., 16:12.52.

33. Nina Badkova, U.S.S.R., 16:12.52.

34. Nina Badkova,



